Proceedings

OF THE

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

FEBRUARY 1912.

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PART I.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ AGAIN—

Government Order No. R. 5276—L. R. 358-06-4, dated the 19th February 1908, requesting the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore to draft a set of rules in the matter of the organization of a scheme to improve the growth of grass on village gomal lands, publish them in the Gazette with a view to elicit public opinion, place them before a Committee composed of himself, as President, and two Deputy Commissioners and two non-official gentlemen, as members, and submit for sanction the rules that may be finally adopted by the committee.

READ ALSO—

Subject No. 69 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of 1909 and the reply of Government thereon:—

Summary of discussion.—Cow-dung is now largely used as fuel for want of firewood. This is a great loss of valuable manure. The lands are becoming poorer and poorer as they are cultivated without manure. It is suggested that plantations may be raised wherever possible to supply the raiyats with cheap firewood, leaves for manure, and timber for agricultural purposes.

Reply of Government.—It will be long before the raiyats will give up entirely the use of cow-dung as fuel and they should be educated to do so. The Revenue Commissioner is considering the question of granting special concessions to raiyats who undertake to plant trees on gomal as well as assessed lands for providing fuel and leaf manure, and his proposals are awaited.

2. The following letter No. 73, dated the 15th June 1911, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore:—

No. C. 73, dated Bangalore, 15th June 1911, from Rajakaryapravina A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to state that, as directed in para 2 of Government Proceedings No. R. 5276—L. R. 358-06-4, dated 19th February 1908, a set of rules were framed by me calculated to conserve and improve gomal lands in Government villages and to regulate grazing thereon and published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 24th March 1910 for eliciting public opinion. The rules were discussed with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts along with other subjects in a Conference held at Mysore on 16th October 1910. They were also discussed by a special Committee as required by the Government Order cited above, consisting of myself and the marginally noted gentlemen, in my office on the 25th April 1911, and a copy of the Proceedings of the meeting is herein enclosed.

Official Members—
(1) Mr. C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
(2) Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
Non-official Members—
(3) Mr. Nadiga Siddaramiah of Sivaganga, Holalkere Taluk.
(4) Mr. Honnaliga Gowda, Patel of Belavatta, Gubbi Taluk.

2. The members of the Committee were unanimously of opinion that the rules were well framed and that no alterations were necessary. I request that Government may be pleased to sanction tentatively the draft rules and authorise me to take action in accordance with the resolutions arrived at, at the meeting of the Committee. A copy of the draft rules is submitted herewith.

Proceedings of the Committee that met in the Revenue Commissioner's Office on Tuesday, the 25th April 1911, for discussing the draft rules framed to improve the growth of grass on village gomal lands.

The meeting was held in the Court Room of the Revenue Commissioner's Office on Tuesday, the 25th April 1911, and the following gentlemen were present:—

President.

(i) Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Revenue Commissioner.

Official Members.

(ii) Mr. C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
(iii) Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

Non-official Members.

(iv) Mr. Nadig Siddaramaiya of Shivaganga, Holalkere Taluk.
(v) Mr. Honnalige Gowda, Patel of Belvatta, Gubbi Taluk.

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2. The draft rules were published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 24th March 1910 for eliciting public opinion but a Kannada translation of the same not having been issued, it was caused to be prepared and copies of the same had been given to the non-official members (Messrs. Siddaramaiya and Honnalige Gowda) a day before the meeting.

3. In his opening remarks, the Revenue Commissioner regretted the omission to publish a translation of the rules and then explained the leading features of these rules. The non-official members admitted that the proposals would be beneficial to the villagers but as they involved the immediate curtailment of gomal land available for their cattle they said that the villagers might not like the reduction in its extent and that it would be difficult to get them to combine for carrying out the rules. They also thought that much would depend on the proper selection of the members for the Panchayet.

The Revenue Commissioner then explained in detail the advantages that the raiyats might derive by the proposed reservation of certain plots out of gomal lands for growing grass and trees for fuel and manure, etc., and that every community must undergo some present privation or inconvenience to ensure a greater benefit in the future and that as such conservancy and suspension of grazing would be carried out only where the extent of gomal is great, there would be no actual privation or inconvenience to the village cattle. He also proceeded to explain that to convince the raiyats of the advantage of adopting these rules it was only necessary to point out to them the risk they ran by leaving the gomal in a neglected condition as at present. He said that it would be impressed on the villagers that Government are not bound to leave gomal lands undisturbed in the enjoyment of the villagers, that they had the right at any time to order their appropriation for cultivation or inclusion in State Forests, Plantations, etc., when a demand arose for the same and that the raiyats could prevent such a measure only by availing themselves of the opportunity now presented to them and have the lands reserved as gomal by taking steps for their improvement.

4. Then the rules were read out in Kanarese one by one and discussed at length and the members were unanimously of opinion that the rules were well thought out and did not require any alterations.

5. The following resolutions were then adopted:—

(i) That the Kannada translation of the rules be published in the *Mysore Gazette* for the information of the members of the District and Taluk Boards;

(ii) that the Presidents of District Boards should be requested to settle before August 1911 by reference to District and Taluk Boards in what villages experiments may be conducted and the names of the inhabitants in each such village that may agree to adopt the rules;

(iii) that before the preliminary meeting of the Dasara Representative Assembly Members is convened at District Headquarters, Amildars and Deputy Amildars should be required to report to the Deputy Commissioners the names of Panchayet members that may be elected for the several villages; and

(iv) that the non-official members should explain to the raiyats of as many villages as possible the advantages of these rules.

6. At the end, the report of the Amildar (Mr. H. S. Venkatachar) of Nagamangala on the question of the reservation of a portion of Honnabetta kaval near Nagamangala as a revenue reserve, which had been submitted in accordance with direction given by the Revenue Commissioner on his visit to Nagamangala, was read out to the members.

7. The members promised to try their best to have these rules brought into force in as many villages as possible.

Draft Rules.

I. To conserve and improve the gomal in Government villages and to regulate the grazing thereon, a Panchayet may be constituted of influential and intelligent men of the village or villages to which the right of grazing extends.

II. In villages which have only a small extent of grazing lands (*i.e.*, not more than 50 acres per hundred head of cattle) the Panchayet shall, if they consider improvement to be possible, have power—

(*a*) to prohibit during a particular season of the year (such as the non-cultivation season) the trespassing of any cattle on the pasture lands;

(*b*) to permit the villagers every year to plough up and weed selected portions and sow grass seeds;

(*c*) to permit the raiyats who plough and grow grass with the aforesaid permission to cut or scrape, before cattle are allowed to graze, some plots of grass from the conserved portion, the plots obtained by the raiyats varying in proportion to the labor contributed or size of their holdings, or both;

Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 17th February 1912.

(*d*) to permit the villagers individually or collectively to plant trees useful for fodder and leaf manure in some selected portions of the gomal lands, the portion assigned to individuals for improvement being determined with reference to the extent of their holdings in the village;

(*e*) and generally to adopt all measures for the improvement of the gomal which are consistent with the rights of Government and of individuals.

III. In villages where the extent of gomal lands is more than the actual requirements the Panchayet shall have power—

(1) to restrict the grazing to so much area of the lands as is actually required for grazing;

(2) to conserve the remaining portion of the gomal for a period of not less than five years without any grazing;

(3) to exercise, with reference to the conserved area, the powers mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*d*) of Rule II;

(4) to exercise with reference to the conserved area also the power mentioned in clause (*c*) of Rule II with the exception that the surplus grass shall be sold after the raiyats take their share;

(5) to form a fund called "The Village Grazing Fund" out of the proceeds of the surplus grass mentioned in clause (4), to keep the fund in the Government Savings Bank and administer it;

(6) and to meet out of the fund the incidental charges for fencing, watching the areas reserved, supplying seeds for fodder, grass, etc.

IV. The Panchayet shall have power to determine the individual obligations of the raiyats with reference to the matters now provided for, in general meeting of the villagers.

V. Any raiyat failing to abide by the decision of the Panchayet after acquiescing in such decision, shall forfeit his interest in the reserved lands and shall be liable to have the cost of his share of work collected from him at such daily rates as the Panchayet may fix.

VI. The Panchayet's decision shall be appealable to the Amildar whose decision shall be final.

VII. The lands on which trees have been planted or grass grown as above will generally not be given out for cultivation or any other purpose without the consent of the Panchayet. But if the Government or the Revenue Commissioner for any good reason order any portion of it to be appropriated for cultivation or any other purpose, the Panchayet will generally be given the first refusal to take it up without any upset price. In cases where the Panchayets are not consulted, they shall be granted a reasonable compensation for the value of the trees planted by them and the improvement of the lands, which the Panchayets may apportion among the raiyats or utilize in the improvement of other portions of the gomal.

VIII. The Panchayets will meet as often as possible and concert measures for the improvement of their grazing lands, a record of which will be maintained by the village officials, who will also render all necessary help to the Panchayets in furtherance of their object.

No. R. 4329-37—L. R. 358-06-6, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The rules read above, which have been recommended by the Committee, are sanctioned tentatively for a period of three years. The Revenue Commissioner is authorised to take action in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Committee and requested to submit a report at the end of the year 1912-13 on the result of the working of the rules.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. V.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 1501, dated the 2nd August 1911, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore submitting for approval a copy of his order No. 581, dated the 26th June 1911, which reads as follows.—

(1)

ORDER OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE.

DATED BANGALORE, 22ND MAY 1911.

Appeal Case No. 219 of 1908-09.

Appellant—Pattadi Munisamappa of Bangalore.

Subject.

Appeal against the order of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, declining to grant to the appellant Gomal Survey No. 39 (Resurvey No. 44) of the Puttenahalli village, Bangalore Taluk, for cultivation.

Facts of the case.

On the 21st December 1907, appellant Munisamappa presented a petition to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, alleging that Survey No. 39 adjoined his Survey No. 38 (Resurvey Nos. 43 and 51) on which he has planted fruit-bearing trees, that he was put to great loss by order of the Revenue Commissioner in Appeal Case No. 296 of 1906-07, that the trees planted on the encroached portion of 21 guntas of Survey No. 39 should be treated as amarayi, that, as the profits derived from the trees are intended for the benefit of the Muniswaraswami temple at Puttenahalli, the whole of Survey No. 39 might be duly assessed and granted to him for cultivation, the said trees being removed from the head of "Sircar amarayi." The Amildar, Mr. Hayes, reported that the appellant had planted valuable trees on the encroached portion of 21 guntas in gomal Survey No. 39, that it would cause heavy loss to him, if this extent be not given to him on assessment, that the total gomal area was 69 acres 12 guntas, that if 11 acres and 10 guntas of Survey No. 39 applied for be granted to appellant, the remaining extent of 58 acres 2 guntas would suffice for the village cattle, which numbered 174, that the villagers did not consent to the grant of the entire survey number in question, that their objection was untenable, that as the land adjoined appellant's Survey No. 38 (Resurvey Nos. 43 and 51), it would be hard for the appellant if the entire Survey No. 39 be not given to him, as the village cattle would enter upon his land and damage it, and that for the reasons stated, the entire Survey No. 39 might be duly assessed and granted to him.

The Deputy Commissioner on perusing the records ordered, on 3rd May 1909, that the land could not be granted to the appellant for cultivation, on the ground that the order of fine previously inflicted on the appellant for encroachment would be nugatory and that the order of the Revenue Commissioner directing the grant of the usufruct of the trees to the appellant for an annual rent should be given effect to.

2. The present appeal is against the above order of the Deputy Commissioner.

3. The Deputy Commissioner has reported in reply to a reference made from this office, that the villagers deny that the income from Survey No. 38 is being utilised by Munisamappa for the purposes of the temple, that the villagers strongly object to the grant of Survey No. 39 to the petitioner on the ground that they would be put to much inconvenience in many ways.

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Order.

At the hearing on the 21st March 1911, the villagers that opposed the grant of the land to the appellant were heard. They were informed that if they were really earnest in their wish to preserve this land for their gomal and were willing to take proper measures for its conservancy without inconvenience to the appellant and deposited Rs. 50 as a guarantee, I would visit the locality and pass such orders as might seem suitable after making a thorough inspection.

The villagers having deposited a sum of Rs. 50, I accordingly visited the village on 22nd April 1911 by appointment. The appellant's lands are situated at the north-west corner of the village tank with the gomal Survey No. 39—44 on one side of it. The appellant has planted mango and other valuable trees, and cattle appear to have trespassed from the gomal side and injured the trees. In this way the appellant has really a grievance. Moreover the strained relations between him and the villagers have probably led the more unscrupulous to aggravate this trouble. It is therefore very necessary that the appellant should be given some protection in this matter. The gomal Survey No. 39—44 is only eleven and odd acres in extent with cultivation on all sides. Being on the border of the village, the cattle have no need to go beyond this land for grazing. I suggested to the villagers therefore that they might conserve this whole number as a special gomal by planting it with fodder and other trees yielding leaf manure, at the rate of 20 to an acre or about 200 trees in all and that the cart-track passing through it would be diverted to one side, that no kandayam would be imposed and that they would thus have a valuable land for the communal use. I insisted that they should collect Rs. 50 in addition to the Rs. 50 already deposited and keep the whole Rs. 100 in the Savings Bank as a fund, as a guarantee for their carrying out these measures. While the ordinary raiyats appreciated this plan, the richest raiyat and money-lender in the village, who held lands in a neighbouring village to the south of this gomal, did not relish the idea of contributing to this fund. The raiyats therefore promised to consider the matter among themselves and report their final decision to this office. Up to this they have not done so, and perhaps there is little prospect of their coming to an agreement and carrying out the arrangement. Lands are in very great demand in these parts, and as observed by the Amildar and the Deputy Commissioner, it is not necessary to stick to the minimum extent of gomal laid down under the rules. By diverting the cart-track slightly to the north in a straight line from where it joins the northern side of the gomal to its south-eastern angle (see vernacular map) a quadrilateral of about 5 to 6 acres in extent may be formed close to appellant's lands and thrown out for cultivation. As then the appellant's lands will be protected from the trespass of cattle grazing in the gomal, no special concession need be shown him and it may be sold to the best advantage of Government by auction sale. Orders will issue accordingly. The amount of Rs. 50 will be returned to the petitioners who actually produced it.

(2)

ORDER OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE.

Subject :—

Petition dated 24th June 1911 from Venkataramanaiya and other raiyats (*vide* margin) of Puttenahalli, Bangalore Taluk, praying for a reconsideration of the Revenue Commissioner's order in Appeal Case No. 219 of 1908-09 regarding the grant of Gomal Survey No. 39 (Resurvey No. 44) of Puttenahalli village to one Pattadi Munisamappa of Bangalore.

1. Kadirappa.
2. Chikchennaraya.
3. Thirumalappana Munisami.
4. Jogappa.
5. Chikmuniappana Pillah.
6. Hutchappa.
7. Dodda Nanjundappa.
8. Halsuru Muniappa.
9. Eava *bin* Rama.
10. B. Mota.
11. B. Yerraga
12. K. Yerrappa.
13. Toti Mumra.
14. Nagappana Nyathonu.
15. Murudappa.
16. Sarakki Dodda Venkatasham-appa.
17. Dodda Muniappa.
18. Shanbhog Ramanna.
19. S. Venkatasamirapu.

Land Revenue, dated 5th February 1912.

ORDER No. 581, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH JUNE —17TH JULY 1911.

The facts of the case are fully detailed in the order referred to above. The raiyats have now come forward with a further sum of Rs. 50 to get the land conserved as a special gomal. They have deposed before me agreeing, among other things, to plant up this gomal with fodder and other trees at the rate of ten trees per acre or about 100 trees in all. It is therefore directed that, in modification of the above order authorising the sale of a portion of the land by public auction, the gomal land in question be reserved as special gomal and that the cart-track be diverted to its outer corner so as to join the village lane. By this arrangement the appellant's (Pattadi Munisamappa's) garden also will be protected from the promiscuous trespass of the village cattle. It will be handed over to, and be assigned for the communal use of, the above-mentioned raiyats who have contributed the sum of Rs. 100 deposited by them. They will be allowed to graze their cattle in the said Gomal and to use the leaves of the trees for manuring purposes. The above-mentioned amount of Rs. 100 will be deposited in the Government Savings Bank in the name of the Amildar for the time being of the Bangalore Taluk for a period of twelve years as a guarantee for their planting the gomal with the required number of trees. The interest on this amount and the realizations from any other produce from the trees will be handed over to Dodda Muniappa Gowda, who is the manager, for use of the Anjaneyaswami temple in the village. If, under any rule providing for grant of gomal for temporary cultivation, any crops are raised in this survey number, the petitioner shall pay to Government the assessment due on the portion so cultivated.

2. If, however, the raiyats fail to plant the trees as per conditions agreed to by them or to show the required number of trees of sufficient growth at the end of the twelfth year from the date of the grant, the deposit of Rs. 100 will be forfeited and carried to the credit of Government as upset price for this land and the land will be assessed and registered in the name of Sri Anjaneyaswamy.

3. If, at the end of the stipulated time, the raiyats be found to have fulfilled the conditions of the grant they shall be at liberty to move that the said amount be removed from the Savings Bank and placed with the Muzrai Department for the permanent benefit of the Anjaneya temple.

No. R. 4642—L. R. 164-11-4, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The action of the Revenue Commissioner in this case is approved.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

End.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Land Revenue, dated 29th February 1912.

No. R. 4505-21—L. R. 132-11-1, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER.—It has come to the notice of Government that licenses to build on agricultural lands within Municipal limits have been given in some instances by the Municipal authorities without the appropriation of these lands for non-agricultural purposes having been sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner. Attention is invited to the fact that under Section 63 of the Land Revenue Code, such appropriation can be sanctioned only by the Deputy Commissioner even though the lands lie within Municipal limits and that the licenses which the Municipal authorities are authorised to grant under Section 96 of the Municipal Regulation have regard merely to the enforcing of a due compliance with sanitary and other requirements in the formation of sites and do not dispense with the necessity to obtain the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner as required by Section 63, clause (2), of the Land Revenue Code.

2. In order to avoid a conflict of authority, Government are pleased to direct that no application be entertained by any Municipal Council for a license to construct buildings on agricultural land within Municipal limits unless it is accompanied by a copy of the order of the Deputy Commissioner permitting the appropriation of the land for building purposes and also by a receipt for payment of the fine, if any, imposed by the Deputy Commissioner.

3. Where the land in respect of which the application to build is made, is situated in the headquarters of a district or other town of sufficient importance, the Deputy Commissioner should, before authorizing the appropriation of the land for non-agricultural purposes under Section 63, clause (2), consult the Municipal Council concerned as to whether there is any objection to the permission applied for being granted.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of Municipalities.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

READ—

Letter No. 50, dated the 26th September 1911, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, submitting copy of letter No. 511, dated the 15th February 1911, from the Deputy Superintendent complaining of the delay on the part of certain Amildars in furnishing him with certain statistics relating to the revision settlement of the late Anantapur Taluk:—

"As desired in your letter No. R. 1683—L. S. 13-11-1, dated 16th September 1911, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the Deputy Superintendent's letter No. 511, dated 15th February 1911, referred to in para 23 of his report on the revision settlement of the late Anantapur Taluk:—

I beg to add that the accounts and statistics, called for from the taluk authorities in connection with revision settlement proposals, are such as can be easily had from the village accounts. These statistics have to be embodied in the appendices to the resettlement reports and detailed information under some heads such as the extent of dry, wet and garden lands, both occupied and unoccupied, have to be furnished in the reports under the special orders of Government. The village Jamabandi Goshwara gives much of the information required by the Settlement Officer. Details of collection and remission, village by village, are asked for only one year, totals for the whole taluk being furnished for other years to trace the revenue history. There is nothing either in the form or in the nature of the information called for to confuse the accountant or render its collection specially difficult. With a degree of patience, all the statistics can be easily collected from the village revenue accounts within a short time, and I fail to see why the requisitions for statistics should not be promptly complied with by the Taluk authorities."

———

Letter No. 511, dated 15th February 1910, from the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, to the Superintendent Revenue Survey in Mysore :—

"With reference to your Nos. 234, 516 and 541 of the 6th October 1909, 7th and 14th February 1910, respectively, I beg to submit that the delay in submitting the revision settlement report of the late Anantapur Taluk at it stood at the original settlement may be traced to the following chief among other grounds :—

(*a*) It would be superfluous on my part to dilate on the increasing difficulties in the collection of statistics required to trace out the revenue history of particular tracts in the form required by Government, but in the case of this tract they had to be faced in their worst form owing to the transfer of the villages concerned to no less than five taluks, *viz.*, Sagar, Nagar, Tirthahalli, Shikarpur and Kumsi Sub-Taluk. The accompanying statement shows the communications addressed to the Amildars concerned and to the Deputy Commissioner, besides D. O. communications. The Deputy Amildar of Kumsi after repeated reminders and even personal instructions, sent villagewar details in a confused form with utter disregard to instructions from this office. To avoid further delay in getting these figures put in a proper form, the figures sent by him were retabulated in this office. With all this delay and correspondence figures from years 1875 to 1881were not supplied.

(*b*) The Agricultural Statistics and other periodical returns regarding prices, crops, etc., published by the Director of Statistics, deal with this tract not in their entirety as in the case of taluks which have not undergone any extensive changes since the original settlement, but as parts of five taluks. These interesting figures had, therefore, to be obtained from the Amildars of the five taluks after sending reminders in case of delay.

(*c*) Regarding Tanks, Forests, there are no separate registers for this tract. They have had to be compiled in this office from old and other records available.

(*d*) The preparation of Pakka Darwaries and the introduction of the revision settlement into the Pavagada Taluk had naturally precedence over the time of the clerks engaged on this work.

Land Survey, dated 3rd February 1912.

Statement referred to (*a*), para 1 of letter No. 511, dated 15th February 1910.

Number and date	To whom addressed
16 of 11-6-09 and 19 of 26-7-09	The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.
9 of 4-1-09, 13 of 19-1-09, Yadi 8 of 6-1-09, 20 of 29-1-09, 23 of 11-2-09, 101 of 4-2-09, 151 of 19-2-09, 27 of 23-2-09, 48 of 27-3-09, Yadi 43 of 2-4-99, 70 of 26 7-09, 74 of 16-9-09 and 54 of 25-5-09.	The Amildar, Sagar.
24 of 10-12-08, 3 of 5-1-09, 4 of 5-1-09, 10 of 6-1-09, 18 of 11 2-09, 24 of 22-2-09, 25 of 23-2-09, 116 of 9-2-09, 40 of 27-3-09, 211 of 4-3-09, 21 of 11-2-09, 48 of 16-4-09, 302 of 2-4-09, 45 of 6-4-09, 389 of 8-5-09, 71 of 26-7-09 and 75 of 16-8-09.	The Amildar, Shikarpur.
26 of 10-12-08, 5 of 5-1-09, 11 of 6-1-09, 167 of 12-2-09, 233 of 11-3-09, 44 of 6-4-09, 26 of 23-2-09, Yadi 44 of 15-5-09, 44 of 6-4-09 and 68 of 09.	The Amildar, Nagar
23 of 10-12-08, 7 of 5-1-09, 9 of 6-1-09, 34 of 8-1-09, 185 of 11-2-09 and 179 of 09.	The Amildar, Tirthahalli.
25 of 10-12-08, 6 of 5-1-09, 19 of 11-2-09, 20 of 11-2-09, 158 of 17-2-09, 42 of 27-3-09, 28 of 23-2-09, 53 of 22-5-09, 6 of 6-4-09 and 60 of 11-6 09.	The Amildar, Kumsi.

No. R. 4101-10—L. S. 13-11-3, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioners of Districts with the observation that as special arrangements have been made for the proper sorting of records, there should be no difficulty in furnishing the various statistics required by the Survey Department and that Amildars should be directed to treat these requisitions as urgent so that the work of resettlement may go on with all reasonable expedition. The Survey Superintendent will be good enough to bring to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, in good time, the names of the Amildars in default so that timely remedial action may be taken.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Typd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

READ—

Para 4 of Government Order No. R. 6978-9—Agri. 79-10-6, dated the 28th June 1911, requesting the Revenue Commissioner to submit a report showing how much of the advances sanctioned for the execution of earthwork to unrestored minor tanks in the several districts was recovered during the year 1910-11.

2. Letter No. 3697, dated 9th October 1911, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a report in the matter.

No. R. 4376-86—AGRI. 79-10-10, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The details of the amounts recovered as reported by the Revenue Commissioner, are as shown below:—

District	Advances utilised till the end of June 1911	Amount recovered	Balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Banagalore	5,591	697	4,894
Tumkur	20,192	1,786	18,406
Hassan	3,334	292	3,042
Shimoga	2,644	2,577	67
Chitaldrug	4,212	1,858	2,354

The figures for Kolar, Mysore and Kadur Districts are not shown above, because the Deputy Commissioners concerned have not submitted their reports. These should be submitted and without further delay.

2. The Revenue Commissioner remarks that the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, has not separately shown the amount recovered in 1909-10, that there is some discrepancy in the figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and that in the Chitaldrug Districts the accounts relating to the advances on account of the restored and unrestored tanks have been mixed up in one account.

3. The Revenue Commissioner further brings to the notice of Government, the following irregularities in respect of the treatment of the advances for earthwork to unrestored minor tanks:—

(i) No separate account is maintained for the payments made out of the funds sanctioned for the purpose by the Revenue Department and the recoveries effected towards the same.

(ii) The disbursements and recoveries in respect of earthwork to restored and unrestored tanks are shown in some districts in a single account.

(iii) There is some laxity in the system of granting advances for the execution of earthwork to unrestored minor tanks.

4. Government observe that the above irregularities are mainly due to a want of proper comprehension of the procedure to be followed in making these advances. The experience now gained emphasises the importance of leaving it to the raiyats themselves to do the earthwork of unrestored minor tanks before Government undertake any further work; and where the raiyats are unable to meet the cost of the earthwork from their private resources, it is preferable to make an advance when necessary to the raiyats for the purpose instead of employing Government agency. Where the earthwork is done by Government, a preliminary estimate of the work should always be made and the amount recoverable from the raiyats approximately entered in the mutchalikas taken from the raiyats, together with the instalments in which it is payable. After the work is carried out, the exact amount should be

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 17th February 1912.

entered and the sum recoverable each year noted in each raiyat's patta, so that it may be recovered with the revenue demand. The case of earthwork which has to be done to restored tanks by Government as a result of the neglect of the raiyats is not governed by the same principles, and the two classes of accounts should be maintained distinct. Government trust that more attention will be paid in all the districts during the current year for the recovery of these advances and strenuous attempts made to remove the confusion.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 5247, dated 14th November 1911, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department in Mysore during the year 1910-11, received from the Superintendent of the Department.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the report on the working of the Veterinary Hospitals in the State, during the year 1910-11, received from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

2. During the year under report, the rainfall was both timely and copious, and there was, therefore, a plentiful supply of water and fodder everywhere. There were no serious outbreaks of epidemics, and the cattle were generally healthy throughout the year.

3. There were, at the various Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State, 13,440 fresh admissions, as against 9,901 in the previous year. The total number of cases treated daily was 55,534 as against 47,786 in the previous year. It will be seen from the above figures that the Veterinary Institutions are yearly gaining popularity and usefulness. In view of the unmistakable success that has attended the work of the Veterinary Depatment, it is high time that some more Dispensaries are established in important agricultural centres.

4. The number of cattle inoculated was considerably less than in the previous year. This fall is due, in a large measure, to the want of a satisfactory supply of the necessary sera. The question of ensuring a steady supply of all the necessary sera and vaccines is under consideration.

5. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases and the Assistant Veterinary Inspectors worked satisfactorily during the year. It is, however, reported that the work turned out by some of the Veterinary Assistants was of a stereotyped nature, and that they did not make an intelligent use of the books and periodicals supplied to them. I hope, with the Superintendent, that "these defects will soon be remedied, and that every Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary in the Province will soon have a sufficient stock of all drugs available in the local markets and that their uses will be properly explained to the cattle owners." The necessity of keeping a strict supervision over the work of the Veterinary Assistants and of giving timely suggestions and instructions to improve their usefulness will be impressed on the Veterinary Superintendent.

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in Mysore for 1910-11.

The timely rains considerably improved the season prospects. There was abundance of fodder and water and the condition of cattle was very satisfactory throughout. Except foot-and-mouth disease, which broke out in an epidemic form from March to June 1911, and a few sporadic cases of Rinderpest, Black quarter, and Anthrax, no other epidemic caused much anxiety to the cattle owners.

The staff of the Veterinary Department was therefore able to devote more time and attention to their work in Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, and to give the cattle owners the benefit of their practical experience in improving the general condition of their cattle.

(2) *Treatment of diseases.*—There were eight Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries as in the previous year, each under an Assistant Veterinary Inspector, and there were also two temporary Assistant Veterinary Inspectors, specially appointed to itinerate in infected localities. The total number of fresh admissions was 13,440 as against 9,901 during the previous year, and the total number of cases treated daily rose to 55,534, as against 47,786 in the previous year; so that during the three years the Civil Veterinary Department has been in existence, the number of sick animals treated at the various Veterinary institutions has trebled itself. As there was no virulent outbreak of Rinderpest or other infectious diseases, the number of cattle inoculated was only 551.

(3) *Investigation and research.*—Though much investigation work was not done during the year, the staff of the Civil Veterinary Department did good work in diagnosing clinically cases of Anthrax, Black quarter, Septicæmia Hæmorrhagica, and other infectious diseases among cattle and sheep, and also in acquainting themselves with the various methods of collecting specimens of blood and other infective materials for bacteriological investigation.

(4) *Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The following statement shows the number and classes of animals, and the diseases for which they were treated in the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1910-11:—

No.	Hospital or Dispensary	Kinds of animals					Kinds of diseases		
		Horses	Cattle	Dogs	Sheep and goats	Other animals	Contagious diseases	Digestive system	Respiratory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bangalore	422	694	940	31	16	179	666	158
2	Mysore	391	1,861	593	21	86	316	553	172
3	Chikmagalur	286	1,817	161	43	53	312	753	143
4	Shimoga	152	1,725	186	199	28	862	462	96
5	Tumkur	179	960	126	111	...	80	288	196
6	Kolar	187	266	54	43	6	77	144	55
7	Hassan	225	662	76	12	18	102	215	71
8	Chitaldrug	252	420	55	80	3	54	212	55

No.	Hospital or Dispensary	Kinds of diseases—concld.					Total	
		Circulatory	Urinary and generative	Nervous	Miscellaneous skin, ear, eye, etc.	Surgical	1910-11	1909-10
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Bangalore	86	35	3	356	118	2,103	1,541
2	Mysore	298	76	22	486	1,029	2,952	1,944
3	Chikmagalur	...	18	6	351	778	2,360	2,114
4	Shimoga	5	25	7	331	502	2,290	1,056
5	Tumkur	4	14	13	347	434	1,378	1,244
6	Kolar	38	6	1	60	175	556	529
7	Hassan	9	2	5	187	372	993	781
8	Chitaldrug	30	7	7	85	360	810	692

Considering the short period for which the Veterinary institutions have worked, the number of cases treated and the cost of treatment compare very favourably with the corresponding figures for the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Central Provinces and the United Provinces. The following statement shows the number of cases treated, and the amount spent for medicines in the Hospitals in Mysore and in the abovementioned Provinces during 1910-11.

No.	Province	Number of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	Number of Veterinary Assistants	Number of cases	Average Number in each Hospital	Amount spent on medicines, etc.	Average cost of medicines for each patient
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mysore	8	10	13,440	1,680	1,900 0 0	0 2 3
2	Central Provinces...	57	55	72,479	1,271	23,157 8 6	0 4 1½
3	United Provinces	35	35	40,436	1,155	13,647 0 0	0 5 4½

(*a*) *Bangalore Veterinary Hospital.*—The staff consisted of the Inspector of Cattle Diseases and District Assistant Veterinary Inspector Mr. K. N. Srinivasan, G.B.V.C.; two temporary Assistant Veterinary Inspectors, Mr. B. Lakshmipathi Naidu, G.B.V.C., and Mr. V. S. Rama Rao, G.B.V.C., were also attached to the Hospital for the necessary practical training in Hospital and Inoculation work. The total number of cases treated daily was 9,388. There were 45 in-patients. The number of operations was 118 of which 4 were cases of castration.

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 15th February 1912.

Mr. K. N. Srinivasan, District Veterinary Assistant Inspector, was on tour in the district for 61 days, travelled 523 miles by road and 684 miles by railway, and inoculated 88 cases against Rinderpest, and treated 23 cases during itineration. He also attended the cattle shows at Ghati Subramanya, Mysore and Maddur. The shoeing department has been doing steady good work and is very much appreciated by the general public.

(*b*) *Mysore Veterinary Hospital.*—Mr. R. M. Pathankar, G.M.V.C., was in charge throughout. The total number of cases treated daily was 10,616. There were 53 in-patients. The number of major and minor operations was 183, of which 12 were cases of castration (horses 3, bulls 7 and goats 2). The Assistant Veterinary Inspector itinerated only 3 days in the district and travelled only 142 miles by road. He inoculated 96 cases against Rinderpest and treated only 3 cases during itineration. He was present at the Mysore and Nanjangud cattle shows. The Hospital was inspected by me from the 20th to 21st January 1911 and from 6th to 9th April 1911.

(*c*) *Chikmagalur Veterinary Hospital.*—Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar, G.B.V.C., was in charge throughout. The total number of cases treated daily was 7,875. There were 10 in-patients. The number of major and minor operations, was 102, of which 4 were cases of castration (3 horses and 1 bull). As there were no outbreaks of cattle diseases, the Assistant Veterinary Inspector was out only for 17 days, travelled 209 miles by road and 95 miles by railway. He was present at Sivani and Antharkatte cattle shows. Scientific shoeing is carried on in the Hospital and is much appreciated by the planters. The Hospital was inspected by me from the 20th to 24th February 1911 and from the 12th to 15th June 1911.

(*d*) *Shimoga Veterinary Hospital.*—Mr. A. A. Monteiro, G.B.V.C., was in charge. The total number of cases treated daily was 6,918. There were 19 in-patients. There were 37 major and minor operations of which 16 were cases of castration (horses 2, bulls 9, buffalo 1, goats 2 and cats 2). The Assistant Veterinary Inspector itinerated 72 days, travelled 1,268 miles by road, and 158 miles by railway, and inoculated 257 cattle against Rinderpest, and treated 257 cases during itineration. He also attended the cattle shows at Channagiri, Kudli and Rampur. The Hospital was inspected by me from the 28th to 31st August 1910 and from the 26th to 30th May 1911.

(*e*) *Tumkur Veterinary Dispensary.*—Mr. N. Krishna Iyengar, G.B.V.C., was in charge. The total number of cases treated daily was 5,227. There were 28 in-patients. The total number of operations performed by the Assistant Veterinary Inspector was 189, of which 61 were cases of castration (horses 3, bulls 43, goats 13 and dogs 2). He has itinerated for 48 days, travelled 418 miles by road and 462 miles by railway, and treated 58 cases during itineration. He also attended the cattle fair at Kyamenahalli. The Dispensary was inspected by me from the 22nd to 25th November 1910.

(*f*) *Kolar Veterinary Dispensary.*—Mr. C. Narayana Iyengar, G.B.V.C., was in charge. The total number of cases treated daily was 4,453. There were 12 in-patients. The number of animals operated was 55, of which 5 were cases of castration (horses 2, bull 1 and goats 2). He itinerated 30 days and travelled 477 miles by road. The Dispensary was inspected by me from the 24th to 25th September 1910 and from the 5th to 6th January 1911.

(*g*) *Hassan Veterinary Dispensary.*—Mr. B. V. Venkatachari, G.M.V.C., was in charge. The total number of cases treated daily was 4,104 and the number of in-patients was 17. There were 50 operations of which one was castration of a goat. He itinerated 33 days, travelled 451 miles by road and 20 miles by railway and inoculated 181 cattle against Rinderpest. He also treated 34 cases during itineration. He attended the cattle show at Hassan. The Dispensary was inspected by me from the 1st to 3rd July 1910 and from the 25th to 27th February 1911.

(*h*) *Chitaldrug Veterinary Dispensary.*—Mr. K. G. Rangannah, G.B.V.C., was in charge. The total number of cases treated daily was 6,953. There were 23 in-patients. The number of operations performed was 82, of which 6 were cases of castration. He itinerated for 45 days, travelled 490 miles by road and 160 miles by railway, and inoculated 186 cases against Rinderpest, and also treated 75 cases during itineration. He also attended the cattle show at Harihar. The Dispensary was inspected by me from the 24th to 27th August 1910 and 1st to 4th June 1911.

Of the Veterinary Hospitals, though the number of cases treated in Mysore is the largest; the quality of the work turned out in Bangalore is of a superior kind and complicated cases among all classes of animals are brought to the Hospital both from the city and from the adjoining villages. Chikmagalur Hospital has steadily kept up its place throughout, and Shimoga is just rising into importance. Of the Veterinary Dispensaries, Chitaldrug has shown some improvement and Tumkur has also done good work and is soon becoming popular. Kolar and Hassan Veterinary Dispensaries have not done as much good work as is done

in the other Dispensaries. All Assistant Veterinary Inspectors in charge of Veterinary Hospitals have been trying to improve their respective institutions. Messrs. K. N. Srinivasan and K. Krishna Iyengar have been methodical in their work, combining efficiency with economy, while Mr. Patankar, who has also done equally good work, looks only to efficiency without sufficient attention to interior economy. Mr. Monteiro is doing fairly satisfactory work, though the district is too large for him. Of the Assistant Veterinary Inspectors in charge of Dispensaries, Messrs. Rangaunah and N. Krishna Iyengar, have done some good work and are trying to improve their Dispensaries. Mr. Narayana Iyengar of Kolar has been fairly methodical in his work but the sphere of his usefulness is limited, while Mr. Venkatachari of Hassan, though he has been in charge of a big cattle-producing district, has not exerted himself to produce as much good work as has been done in the sister Dispensaries. In spite of the facilities afforded to the Assistant Veterinary Inspectors in the supply of standard works of reference and the latest Veterinary journals, I have found, from careful examination of their registers of cases and their monthly diaries, that the work turned out by some of them is purely mechanical and stereotyped. Some of the Assistant Veterinary Inspectors, I regret to note from their frequent indents for English medicines, etc., have not made a sufficiently large use of indigenous drugs. I am, however, hopeful that this defect will soon be remedied and every Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary in the Province will soon have a sufficient stock of all drugs available in the local markets, and that their uses will be properly explained to the cattle owners.

(5) *Preventive inoculation.*—The following statement shows the number of cattle inoculated against Rinderpest during the year:—

Bangalore	...	...	...	...	... 88
Mysore	...	...	...	...	... 96
Hassan	...	...	...	...	... 181
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	... 186

Though the number of cattle inoculated during the year is very small, the record of the three previous years shows that agriculturists have fully realized the benefits of preventive inoculation and that they are anxious to get their cattle immuned against all bovine scourges.

(6) *Cattle shows.*—Cattle shows were held, as usual, at Mysore, Chunchunkatte, Hemagiri, Maddur and Nanjangud (Mysore District), Ghate Subramanya (Bangalore), Kyamenahalli (Tumkur), Channagiri, Kudli and Rampur (Shimoga), Sivani and Antharahalli (Kadur), Hassan, and Harihar (Chitaldrug). The cattle exhibited were larger in number and were of a superior quality as compared with the previous years. The shows at Hassan and Harihar have become more popular and there is every possibility of the Harihar cattle show rivalling the older shows at Chunchunkatte, Ghate Subramanya and Nandi very soon. Though these shows are not as yet of much help in improving the various breeds of cattle, they facilitate the meetings of agriculturists, and create a spirit of emulation among cattle owners, and they also afford the Veterinary staff an opportunity of getting into close touch with the class for whom their services are principally intended. In course of time, in accordance with the recent Government orders, regarding the organisation of cattle shows, it will no doubt be possible to use these shows as a means of maintaining and improving the various breeds of Mysore cattle. I am hopeful that the Agricultural section of the Industrial and Economic Conference will afford some substantial help to cattle owners who have maintained some of the famous breeds of cattle such as Hallikar, Sannamalligc, Gujmavu cattle and who are now trying to improve them by importation of foreign breeds.

(7) *Itineration.*—The Inspector of Cattle Diseases spent 117 days in itineration, travelled 970 miles by road and 2,913 miles by railway and inspected all the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries and some of the fresh centres of infection to give the villagers the necessary help and advice both in curative and preventive treatment. He also treated about 120 cases for various complaints during his itineration. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases travelled in the interior of Tumkur and Kolar Districts to inspect inoculation work and found that the work was satisfactory and that the raiyats had fully appreciated the results of prophylactic treatment. He was also present at the cattle shows at Ghati Subramanya, Chunchunkatte, Harihar and Nanjangud and gave every help to the judges in awarding the prizes to deserving cattle.

The Assistant Veterinary Inspectors itinerated in their respective districts, travelled 3,836 miles by road and 1,721 miles by railway, giving advice to cattle owners and inoculating cattle wherever possible. They also treated 450 cases during itineration. The subordinate staff of the Civil Veterinary Department was also examined during the inspection of the

Agriculture, dated 15th February 1912.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries and some of them were found to be doing good work. I would strongly urge the necessity of Veterinary Inspectors giving the salustries and compounders better training and seeing that they discharge their duties satisfactorily during their absence from headquarters.

(8) *Lectures and Demonstrations.*—The Central Veterinary Library now consists of over 100 volumes of standard works costing over Rs. 800 and has been of very great use to some of the officers of the Revenue and Medical Departments. The Veterinary Journals were, as usual, circulated among the Veterinary Officers of the districts and some of them have been making good use of them. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases delivered a lecture in Kanarese at Nonavinkere on "Repression of cattle diseases" with special reference to preventive inoculation. Mr. S. Ramsami Iyengar, retired Amildar of Channagiri, presided. The lecture was very well attended. He also delivered two lectures in Kanarese, one at Chunchunakatte on "Various methods of treating cattle for foot-and-mouth disease and Rinderpest," and another at Harihar on "The improvement of the various breeds of Mysore cattle." Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar of Chikmagalur delivered an interesting lecture before the Agricultural Association of Chikmaglur on "Cattle breeding." Mr. K. N. Srinivasan of Bangalore has contributed some interesting articles to the *Vokkaligar Patrika*, which were very much appreciated by the raiyat population.

(9) *Milch cattle.*—It is evident, from the frequent demands for maintaining superior breeding bulls in various district headquarters and other centres of agricultural importance, that cattle owners have not only been evincing a great interest in preserving and improving the various breeds of draught cattle, but are also aware of the difficulty of getting a purer and a better supply of milk and other dairy produce. As the demand for milk and other dairy produce is not so much felt in rural places as in towns like Bangalore and Mysore, and as the raiyat does not consider it worth while to send his produce to distant places where they find a lucrative sale, he simply considers his stock as the chief source of labour and manure. But the state of things is quite different in large towns where the demand for a large and pure supply of milk, butter, and other dairy produce has been daily on the increase and cattle owners, to meet such demands, have to replace, in many cases, the Mysore milch cattle by importing foreign breeds such as the English and the Australian cross breeds, and the Guzerat, Nellore and other cross breeds that yield a larger supply of milk. The various breeds of Mysore cattle have from time immemorial been famous as draught animals of a peculiar type, but they are considered as poor milkers. It is time that something should be done to improve the breeding and rearing of good milch cattle. This question may be viewed from various aspects. From a commercial point of view cattle owners would look not only to the yield of a larger quantity of milk but also to the larger quantity of butter found in the milk and for this they would naturally look to foreign breeds of cows and buffaloes. Of the breeds found in India, the Punjab (Kissar, Ajmir, Delhi Montgomery) short-horned cattle and the Guzerat and the Nellore breeds and their cross breeds answer both the purposes equally well. Some have even imported pure English and Australian stock but they do not thrive here as their offsprings do. The percentage of fat in ordinary good (Guzerat and Nellore cattle) milk is from 3 to 4 and it is 7 to 8 in the Punjab breeds, while the percentage of fat in the Mysore breeds is very low. If the question of milk supply is viewed from a hygienic point of view, the public do not attach as much importance to the percentage of fat as they do for germ-free milk. As the public have now realized the importance of this subject, something may be done early, and, in connection with it, the following details deserve some consideration :—

(*a*) The selection and importation of foreign breeds of bulls and heifers.

(*b*) The storage and supply of fodder of a better quality.

(*c*) Last, but not least, the handling and distribution of germ-free milk.

(10) As we are on the eve of great sanitary reforms, it is necessary that the Veterinarian should take a large share in the preservation of the health of the general public. Experience has sufficiently proved that the health of the public is constantly menaced by danger of a double origin. Not only may disease and death have a human source but they have an animal source as well. Some diseases such as Glanders and Anthrax may be conveyed from animals to man by accidental inoculation and other diseases, such as tuberculoses, may be transmitted to the human subject by the consumption of unsound meat and milk. With his intimate knowledge of all the phases of diseases in animals, no one is better fitted than the Veterinarian to assist in the safe-guarding of man from disease of animal origin. Under these circumstances, I beg to suggest that the Assistant Veterinary Inspectors should also be made members of the District Sanitary Board, the local Municipal Committee and of the District Agricultural Conference.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to express my special thanks to Dr. J. D. E. Holwes M.A.,D.SC., Imperial Bacteriologist, for the loan of a special Injector and for supplying me with the necessary quantity of Blacklegoid and for giving various professional suggestions, and to the Deputy Commissioners and other Revenue officers for their help in increasing the sphere and usefulness of the Civil Veterinary Department.

No. R. 4295-305—AGRI. 82-11-2, DATED BANGALORE, 15TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—1. Recorded.

2. The proposals made in para 2 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter and in paras 9 and 10 of the Superintendent's report may, if necessary, be submitted for the consideration of Government separately.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference.
The President of the Committee for the improvement of the breed of milch cattle.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

READ—

Letter No. 7890, dated the 10th February 1912, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the accompanying copy of statement of cattle loss for the quarter ending 30th September 1911 together with his review thereon :—

Revenue Commissioner's Review.

Statements showing the losses in cattle of various kinds, received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, for the quarter ending 30th September 1911.

Recorded.

2. The accompanying consolidated statement shows the extent of cattle mortality in the State during the quarter ending the 30th September 1911, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The total deaths for the two quarters were 21,390 and 18,688 respectively. The increase in mortality was due mainly to the prevalence of 'Chapperoga' in the Tumkur District throughout the quarter.

No. R. 4404—AGRI. 50-11-6, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—C. V.

Statement showing the losses in cattle of various kinds in the Mysore State for the quarter ending the 30th September 1911.

Districts		Cows				Bulls and bullocks				He-buffaloes				She-buffaloes			
		Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Bangalore ...	1910-11 ...	140	35	306	481	104	18	258	380	7	...	27	34	12	3	60	75
	1911-12 ...	234	27	277	538	239	10	339	577	10	...	16	26	24	2	31	57
2. Kolar ...	1910-11 ...	217	21	61	299	183	5	57	245	21	2	17	40	92	2	50	149
	1911-12 ...	302	6	57	365	289	1	38	328	31	...	10	41	91	...	23	114
3. Tumkur ...	1910-11 ...	293	52	163	447	253	17	202	492	44	3	84	131	75	7	61	143
	1911-12 ...	1,331	99	339	1,769	1,264	52	385	1,701	78	17	67	162	136	22	121	279
4. Mysore ...	1910-11 ...	492	137	318	947	446	67	340	853	22	4	7	33	101	16	75	192
	1911-12 ...	196	48	285	531	167	33	254	454	29	...	33	62	53	1	51	105
5. Hassan ...	1910-11 ...	297	47	415	753	315	27	378	720	54	3	23	80	244	10	108	362
	1911-12 ...	409	48	443	900	376	31	355	761	43	4	86	133	184	6	229	419
6. Shimoga ...	1910-11 ...	208	175	726	1,104	192	140	679	1,011	88	23	165	276	245	61	545	851
	1911-12 ...	843	239	618	1,200	220	395	568	1,183	153	23	143	324	344	51	230	625
7. Kadur ...	1910-11 ...	109	152	381	642	166	100	436	701	68	6	62	136	127	21	158	306
	1911-12 ...	224	191	380	795	282	148	469	899	52	11	55	128	134	27	155	316
8. Chitaldrug ...	1910-11 ...	284	38	145	467	346	14	175	535	91	3	30	124	361	14	176	551
	1911-12 ...	804	15	93	612	538	24	96	658	103	6	43	151	223	24	96	343
Total ...	1910-11 ...	1,974	651	2,495	5,120	2,017	398	2,534	4,939	399	44	415	858	1,262	134	1,233	2,629
	1911-12 ...	3,545	673	2,492	6,710	3,406	694	2,491	6,591	507	67	453	1,027	1,189	133	936	2,258

Districts		Sheep and goats				Horses				Asses				Total			
		Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Bangalore ...	1910-11 ...	331	299	1,632	2,262	1	..	11	12	2	4	16	22	597	359	2,310	3,266
	1911-12 ...	134	376	1,425	1,935	..	..	3	3	2	5	9	16	692	420	2,100	3,152
2. Kolar ...	1910-11 ...	938	59	141	1,138	6	1	3	10	4	1	1	6	1,466	91	330	1,887
	1911-12 ...	405	24	65	494	5	..	2	7	5	..	2	7	1,128	31	197	1,356
3. Tumkur ...	1910-11 ...	226	69	328	653	14	6	19	39	10	..	4	14	874	174	861	1,909
	1911-12 ...	745	235	419	1,399	5	11	2	18	4	6	5	15	3,583	442	1,338	5,363
4. Mysore ...	1910-11 ...	54	17	143	214	..	1	..	1	3	9	6	23	1,120	251	891	2,262
	1911-12 ...	54	15	246	315	11	3	5	19	9	4	7	20	541	104	861	1,506
5. Hassan ...	1910-11 ...	13	1	168	182	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	2	923	85	1,093	2,101
	1911-12 ...	2	..	2	4	2	1	3	6	5	3	..	8	1,030	93	1,118	2,231
6. Shimoga ...	1910-11 ...	10	12	91	113	1	..	7	8	..	1	2	3	799	412	2,215	3,386
	1911-12 ...	2	3	120	125	2	3	4	9	..	..	..	..	1,053	720	1,693	3,466
7. Kadur ...	1910-11 ...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	2	3	1	1	5	468	280	1,018	1,766
	1911-12 ...	1	5	1	7	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	704	365	1,081	2,148
8. Chitaldrug ...	1910-11 ...	215	34	188	437	2	1	3	6	4	2	5	11	1,303	105	728	2,131
	1911-12 ...	203	42	127	372	7	4	5	16	7	1	8	16	1,594	116	484	2,194
Total ...	1910-11 ...	1,797	511	2,681	4,089	25	10	45	80	26	20	37	83	7,490	1,758	9,440	18,688
	1911-12 ...	1,546	700	2,405	4,651	32	23	25	80	33	19	31	83	10,255	2,324	9,838	22,417

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Forest), dated 5th February 1912.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No 660, dated the 1st February 1912, from the First Assistant Resident in Mysore on the subject of deputing an officer of the Durbar to work with the Representative of the Madras Government in rectifying the imperfections in the boundary line between Mysore and South Canara.

No. R. 4131-39—Ft. 93-10-8, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The first joint triennial inspection report of the boundary between the Mysore State and South Canara by the Representatives of the Mysore and Madras Governments submitted with the Conservator of Forests' letter No. 4991, dated 10th December 1910, disclosed several imperfections both in the description and in the demarcation of the boundary which was settled by the Commissioners, Messrs. Doig and Chokkanna in 1905-06. The Madras Government in their letter to the Hon'ble the Resident, copy of which was forwarded to this Government with the First Assistant Resident's letter No. 5943, dated 14th October 1911, proposed that in order to supplement and correct these imperfections it would be necessary to depute representatives of both the Governments so that the line may be clearly marked out by erecting more substantial cairns and removing all unauthorized marks, and the Durbar have accepted this proposal and communicated their readiness to depute their representative to work in conjunction with the representative of the Madras Government.

2. Regarding the selection of an officer, Government are of opinion that it would be best to depute again for this work Mr. T. Chokkanna, Acting Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, who was once before engaged on the same work. They are therefore pleased to appoint him as their representative in this joint work.

3. As the Madras Government have intimated that work has to commence from the 15th of February with a view to secure its completion before the monsoon sets in, the Inspector-General of Prisons is requested to relieve Mr. Chokkanna at once in order that he may settle the time and place at which he can meet Mr. T. D. Barry, District Forest Officer, South Canara, who is the representative of the Madras Government in this work, by direct correspondence with that officer.

4. During the period of his deputation, Mr. Chokkanna will draw a local allowance of Rs. 120 per mensem with a halting allowance at double the usual rate, *viz.*, Rs. 12 a day in the malnad. For purposes of administrative control Mr. Chokkanna will be placed under the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to whom he will submit his diaries and apply for instruction in all matters of doubt or difficulty.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey and Settlements
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
Mr T. Chokkanna, Assistant Commissioner and Acting Superintendent, Central Jail, with copies of Madras Government letters Nos. 2324, dated 31st June 1911, 3115, dated 18th October 1911, and 253, dated 29th January 1912, and Pol. No. 556, dated 30th December 1911.

END.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

The following papers relating to the settlement of the Tuppadahalli Forest block in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts:—

I. Letter No. 233 dated the 31st January 1911, from the Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore, received with Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 12233, dated the 5th June 1911.

"I have the honor to report on the conclusion of the settlement of the Tuppadahalli Forest in the Channagiri and Holalkere Taluks of the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts respectively.

"2. The initial notification under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Regulation, proposing to constitute the area into a State Forest, was published on pages 165 and 166 of the English issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part I, dated the 6th May 1909, and the proclamation under Section 5 of the said Regulation was issued by my predecessor in office Mr. M. Shama Rao, and the same appeared on pages 473, 474, and 475 of the Kannada issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part II, dated the 3rd June 1909. The proclamatory notices were got served on the villagers concerned through the Amildars of Channagiri and Holalkere Taluks.

"3. The tract was inspected and perambulated by me in company with the Range Officers Messrs. M. Subba Rao and B. Venugopaliah from the 28th to 30th July 1910. The area of the proposed Reserve is made up of large contributions of gomal and Kharab lands of the villages affected by the settlement, and it is necessary to decide whether the area left for each village is sufficient for the communal purposes of the raiyats. In arriving at a conclusion, the rule of 30 acre limit for every 100 head of cattle has to be greatly relaxed in the present case. I consider that having regard to the nature of the soil and the quantity of annual rainfall, an extent of 60 to 75 acres for every 100 head of cattle, appears to be a reasonable limit.

"4. Nineteen claims were advanced by the raiyats concerned as shewn below:—

(i) Two claims to right of grazing,
(ii) Three claims to right of way,
(iii) One claim to right to water, and
(iv) Thirteen claims to rights not falling under any one of the above.

All the claims in (i) and (ii) were admitted. No orders were passed regarding claim in (iii) as the katte in respect of which the right in question was claimed, falls outside the settled line. Of the thirteen claims in (iv), 9 were admitted and 4 rejected for reasons recorded in the 'B' Register.

"5. Claim No. 1. Tuppadahalli is a very prosperous village and contains a population of 923 persons and a live-stock of 842 head of horned cattle. It is very necessary to make adequate provision both for the expansion of cultivation and for pasture for the village cattle. As it will be seen from the statement of lands proposed to be included within the Reserve, the area of gomal land left for the village cattle is inadequate, I would recommend that kharab Survey No. 104 measuring 600 acres be converted into gomal and given over to the villagers for the pasturage of the village cattle, as required by Government Order No. R. 4209-19—Ft. 83-09-1, dated the 15th December 1909.

"6. The Deputy Commissioners of the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts intimated that no appeals were preferred to them against my settlement decision.

(*Vide* Nos. 2712, dated 18th December 1910, and 535, dated 28th November 1210, respectively.)

"7. The following records are herewith submitted:—

1. "B" Register.	3. Sketch map.	5. Top Tracing.
2. "C" Register.	4. Boundary Notification.	

"8. The date from which the reservation is to take effect may be inserted in the draft boundary notification."

II. Letter No. 285, dated the 12th July 1911, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, submitting his views on the settlement.

III. Letter No. 131, dated the 26th October 1911, from the Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore, explaining certain discrepancies in the figures relating to the area of the villages affected by the reservation.

IV. Statements B and C.

B. Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tuppadahalli State Forest.

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Virabhadrappa, one of the leading raiyats of Tuppadahalli on behalf of the villagers.	27th July 1910	States that it would be very difficult if the entire area of 4 survey numbers as proposed by the Forest Department is included in the State Forest. He therefore prays that Survey Nos. 104 and 105 be left as gomal for the cattle and the remaining two numbers be included in the State forest.	.....	The area now left for the the village would have been sufficient for the cattle to graze if the Survey Nos. thrown out of the Block were contiguous to each other. As prayed for by the raiyats, out of the two Survey Nos. Survey No. 104 measuring 600 acres may be thrown out of the Reserve. The boundary line instead of running close to the cultivated fields, may be taken in a line from one corner of the field to another.	The extent of land proposed to be taken from this village, *viz.*, 922 acres and 26 guntas of gomal lands and 1,989 acres and 28 guntas of kharab lands, is much too large. The villagers desire that Survey Nos 104 and 105 may be left for them as gomal lands and the remaining two Survey Nos. 106 and 107 included in the proposed reserve *This is a very prosperous village containing* a population of 923 persons and 842 head of horned cattle It is very necessary to make adequate provision both for the expansion of cultivation and the pasturage for cattle. I accordingly recommend that Survey No. 104 measuring 600 acres may be set apart for gomal for the use of the village cattle. As the line touches the edge of cultivated fields bearing Survey Nos. 10, 108, 109 and 98, the same will be shifted to the north of its present position by one furlong so as to touch the common bandhs of Survey Nos 108 and 109 and then to run in a straight line through Survey No. 107 meeting the north-west corner of Survey No. 99. By this arrangement an extent of 45 acres more will be left for the communal purposes of the villagers. C. Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 31st July 1910.	.....	...
						2. As Survey No. 104 is kharab land, action has to be taken as required by Government Order No. R. 4209-19—Ft. 83-09-1, dated the 15th December 1909. C. Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 31st July 1910.	.....	..
2	Chandish, patel of Tuppadahali, on behalf of raiyats.	27th July 1910	Requests that the raiyats may be allowed to take free wood for agricultural implements from the State Forest, and that he will file a detailed statement of his wants.	.....	The raiyats may obtain agricultural implements from the area thrown out of the Block.	As it is in evidence that the raiyats were hitherto taking wood from the village forest for agricultural implements, I decide that each family be entitled to take gratis, materials from the unreserved kind of trees as specified below :—	.....	...

Revenue (Forest), dated 13th February 1912.

						For each plough owned by a raiyat. 3 Plough-foot (ನೇಗಿಲಕಾಲು) annually. 1 Shaft (part of plough) ಕೂರಿಗೆ annually. 2 Pieces of wood, harrow (ಹೊಕ್ಕೆ) annually. 2 Cart-loads of jungle wood annually. 3 Cart-loads of bide or thatching grass annually. 3 Cart-loads of thorns annually. 1 Clod-crusher (wooden) for being used for packing the soil (ಹೊಡಿಕಲ್ಲು) annually. 8 Posts or pillars for putting up Munchgays or Jolts annually. *N.B.*—The quantity of fuel taken should in no case exceed 6 cart loads per annum. C. Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st July 1910.	...
					Nil	(i) Cart-track from Tuppadahalli to Mallal, 15 feet wide, is admitted for men, cattle and carts throughout the year. (ii) Foot-path from Tuppadahalli to Medgondanhalli, 6 feet wide, is admitted for men and cattle only all the year round. C. Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st July 1910.	.....
Chendiah, patel of Tuppadahalli, on behalf of the public.	27th July 1910	Claims right of way over the following tracks.— (i) Cart-track leading from Tuppadahalli to Mallal. (ii) Foot-path from Tuppadahalli to Medgondanhalli *viâ* Survey No. 105.	.....				
Chendiah, patel of Tuppadahalli, on behalf of raiyats.	27th July 1910	Represents that a reasonable annual lump sum may be levied from the whole village and they be allowed to graze the village cattle in the proposed Reserve.	.....		Nil	As large herds of fine cattle are being reared by the well-to do raiyats in these parts it behoves us to encourage this important industry which is so very indispensable for the prosperity of the agricultural population. It may therefore be agreed that as conceded to some raiyats in the case of the settlement of the adjacent Hangiangru State Forest, free grazing may be conceded to the raiyats in the present case. This arrangement is not calculated to further the object of the constitution of State Forests. Right of free grazing is apt to be abused by our villagers, and it would necessarily lead to heavy grazing, a result which, from a forest point of view, is deemed undesirable of encouragement. Besides, the villagers of Tuppadahalli are willing to pay Rs. 40 per annum. I would therefore levy a lump-sum grazing fee of Rs. 50 annually from them for grazing their cattle in the State Forest in question. C. Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st July 1910.	.....

B. Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tuppadahalli State Forest—*Contd.*

Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eerappa, patel of Sunganahalli, on behalf of villagers.	27th July 1910	States that he is not in favour of including any lands of his village in the forest.	.....	Since Survey No. 104 of Tuppadahalli is proposed to be excluded out of the Block, it is necessary to exclude the area of 50 acres proposed to be taken out of Survey No. 38 of this village, as it could not be conveniently included within the Block.	By the exclusion of Survey No. 104 of Tuppadahalli from the proposed Reserve, it is found necessary to exclude the small area of 50 acres of this village proposed to be included in the State Forest. C. Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st July 1910.	. . .	
Hanumappa, patel of Devarhoshalli, on behalf of the raiyats	Do .	Prays that no lands of this village need be taken for the formation the State Forest.	. ...	According to the village accounts the area of Survey No. 40 is 270 acres 9 guntas but it has been noted by oversight in the 'C' Register as 134 acres 11 guntas The area now proposed to be taken up is 369 acres 18 guntas The whole area of Survey No 40 may be included in the block so as to have a straight boundary line. The area remaining for the village is 158 acres 32 guntas, which appears to be adequate for 410 head of cattle	It is necessary to decide whether the area left for this village is sufficient for the communal purpose of the raiyats In arriving at a conclusion, the rule of 30 acre limit for every 100 head of cattle has to be greatly relaxed in the present case I consider that having regard to the nature of the soil and the quantity of annual rainfall, an extent of 60 to 70 acres for every 100 head of cattle appears to be a reasonable limit The area proposed to be taken from this village is 233 acres 20 guntas out of 308 acres of gomal lands. The number of cattle of the village being 410, according to my recommendation, the village should possess about 300 acres of gomal land But if the proposal of the Forest Department is accepted, there will remain only 270 acres of gomal land Besides, according to the statement of lands proposed to be taken up, only 134 acres 11 guntas have to be contributed by this village, while according to the notification of the boundary line of the proposed reserve and the sketch map, an extent of 270 acres has to be taken away from this village I would, however, decide that the preliminary line instead of running to the south of the gadi bandhs at the north west corner of Survey No 41 be made to run straight along the northern boundary of Devarhoshalli touching the bandhs erected at the head of the northern limit of Survey No 40, then to run south east so as to touch the north-west corner of Survey No 39 and lastly to run straight due south so as to meet the common bandhs of Survey Nos 39 and 38 By this arrangement an extent of 209 acres more will be excluded from the proposed area I would fix grazing fee for this village at Rs 20 C Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st July 1910.	. .	

Revenue (Forest), dated 13th February 1912.

7	Maralusiddeppa, patel of Marvanjee, on behalf of raiyats.	31st July 1910	States that 600 acres out of his village lands were contributed for the Rangiangiri State Forest. It is again proposed to take 415 acres from his village. If this is accomplished there will not be left enough of pasturage lands for the village cattle. If only 100 acres out of the remaining Kharab lands are included in the Reserve, the portion left for the village may be considered as sufficient.	.....	As prayed for, by the raiyats, an area of 100 acres only may be included in the proposed Reserve out of Survey No. 59 and the rest may be thrown out of the Block.	In view of the concessions proposed to be granted to the raiyats of Malhal village, it has become necessary to give up the area proposed to be taken from this village. The arrangement is quite in keeping with the views of Mr. Srinivasa Rao, the then Assistant Commissioner of Shimoga, and endorsed by the Deputy Commissioner of that district and the promise held out by Mr. Shama Rao at the settlement of the Rangiangiri Forest in 1907. C. Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st July 1910.	.....	...
8	Munjappa, patel of Medigondanhalli, on behalf of villagers.	30th July 1910	States that when his village contributed lands To the extent of 900 acres for the Rangiangiri State Forest two years ago, Government promised not to interfere with the remaining area of his village and that it was also decided then, that his villagers be entitled to graze the cattle grats on the lands of the Rangiangiri Forest and therefore prays that, according to the previous promise, his village may be exempted from contributing lands to the Reserve in question.	.....	The raiyats of this village have been allowed free grazing throughout the year in the already constituted Rangiangiri Forest. No further concessions are found necessary for the village. ,,	The village has already contributed an extent of 685 acres 12 guntas for the Rangiangiri State Forest. If 240 more acres out of the remaining gomal lands measuring 281 acres 12 guntas are taken away from the raiyats of this village, they will be hemmed in on either side by the forest. It seems equitable to leave them undisturbed. The boundary line will be accordingly altered. This arrangement will involve the alteration of the boundary line within the limits of Bidgondanhalli village, giving 90 more acres for that village, *i.e.*, the boundary line will run from the north-west corner of the village boundary and due north of the north-east corner of Survey No. 8, touching the said bandh of Malhal village, thence through Survey No. 4, touching the north-east corner of Survey No. 8 and thence due south so as to meet the cart-track leading to Sivasay at the south-east corner landhs of Bidgondanhalli village. C. Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st July 1910. (9 and 10.)	.....	...
9	Ramiah, patel of Malhal, on behalf of villagers.	30th July 1910	Represents that he can ill afford to contribute such large extent of land for forest purposes and that he therefore prays that Survey Nos. 27, 28 and 29 may be altogether excluded from the Reserve for the use of the village cattle and that he will then have enough of wood for preparing agricultural implements. The raiyats of Goppenahalli also grave their cattle in the lands of this village.	.....	As proposed by the Assistant Commissioner, if one half of Survey Nos. 43, 71, 70, 28 & 27 is thrown out of the Reserve, the boundary line will have to run over the tops of steep hill-slopes which is against the principles of forest conservancy. The	It is proposed to take away 1,193 acres out of kharab lands and 936 acres of gomal from this village. This is no doubt too large a contribution to be made by this populous village. Mr Srinivasa Rao in his memo dated 22nd February 1907 copy of which has been forwarded to me with Government Order No R. 9018—F. 172-68-2, dated the 29th April 1909, has recommended that one half of the proposed area may be excluded from the reserve for the benefit of the villagers. The village has a population of 779 persons with a live-stock of 1,105 head of horned cattle and 290 sheep and goats. Regard being had to the growing needs of the	.....	...

B. Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tuppadahalli State Forest—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					lands proposed to be taken up form nearly one fourth of the Block, and if these are excluded, the boundary line becomes too zig-zag, besides, the catchment area of Malhal tank is now clothed with valuable growth of Teak, Sandal and Tare. The remaining area, *i. e.*, 808 acres, 38 guntas, appears to be quite adequate for 1,105 cattle to graze, The raiyats can also obtain thorns for fencing and agricultural implements and fuel for their *bona fide* domestic purposes out of the area remaining for the village.	village, I am of opinion that the recommendation of Mr. Srinivasa Rao, concurred in by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, is rather extravagant. It is necessary to decide whether the area left for this village is sufficient for the communal purpose of the raiyats. In arriving at a conclusion, the rule of 30 acres limit for every 100 head of cattle has to be greatly relaxed in the present case. I consider that having regard to the nature of the soil and the quantity of annual rainfall, an extent of 60 to 75 acres for every 100 head of cattle appears to be a reasonable limit. Accordingly about 800 acres of gomal land should be considered as quite adequate for the cattle of Malhal. As it is in evidence that Goppenahalli villagers have also the right to graze their cattle in the Malhal gomal lands, it is necessary to allot more than 800 acres for the Malhal village as gomal lands. The patel of Goppenahalli has stated that Survey No. 43 measuring 323 acres 16 guntas may be excluded for the pasturage of his village cattle. If this request has to be granted, it becomes necessary to make certain alterations as specified below in the boundaries of the area proposed to be included. I would accordingly direct that the boundary line beginning from the trijunction bandhe of Survey Nos 26 and 27 of Malhal and resurvey No. 44 of Pensamudra be so deviated as to run in a south-westerly direction		

Revenue (Forest), dated 13th February 1912.

						through Survey No. 27 and touch the trijunction bandhs of Survey Nos. 28, 30 and 32 and thence westwards along the south side of Survey No. 32 and through Survey No. 31 meeting the gady bandhs of Medgondanahalli and Marvanji at the south-west corner of Survey No. 43. By this arrangement the villagers will have 105 acres out of Survey No. 31, 323 acres 16 guntas out of Survey No. 49, and 50 acres out of Survey No. 27, making an aggregate of 478 acres in addition to the 606 acres 38 guntas left for the villagers according to the original proposal. This is decidedly a very liberal provision for the pasturage of the cattle of Malhal and Goppenahalli villages. As in the event of any materials for agricultural purposes not being available in the area now assigned to the villagers, I also decide that the raiyats of Malhal will have the following materials free of cost in the State Forest now formed. For each *plough* owned by a raiyat. Three plough foot (ನೇಗಿಲು ಕಾಲು) annually. 1 Shaft (part of plough) (ಹೊಸೆಯ) annually. 2 Harrows (ಕುಂಟೆ) annually. 2 Cart-loads of jungle wood annually. 3 Cart-loads of Bodo or thatching grass annually. 3 Cart-loads of thorns annually. 1 Wooden clod crusher for being used for packing the soil ಹಲಗೆ annually 8 posts or pillars for putting up lofts or mancheyas (ಮಾಚಿಗೆ) annually. *N.B.*—The quantity of fuel taken should in no case exceed 6 cart-loads per annum. A lump sum grazing fee of Rs 60 in the case of the *Malhal* and Rs. 50 in the case of the Goppenahalli will be levied annually. NOTE.—As it has since been ascertained from the Survey Superintendent that a bit of land measuring 9 gunas has been subdivided out of Survey No. 27 of Malhal for purposes of cultivation and formed into a separate Survey No. *viz.*, Survey No 30, the same will be treated as an enclosure within the Block. C. Venkata Rea, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st July 1910.	.....
10	Virabhadrappa, patel of Goppenahalli, on behalf of villagers.	31st July 1910	States that his village cattle have been grazing in the lands of Mallal from time immemorial in Survey Nos. 43, 44 and 56 which are close to his village, and requests that these survey numbers may be altogether excluded from the Reserve.	.....	.....		.....
11	Ramiah, patel of Malhal, on behalf of the public.	30th July 1910	Claims right of way over the cart-track leading from his village to Bidgondanhalli.	.....	.....	Cart-track from Malhal to Bidgondanhalli is admitted for men cattle and carts throughout the year, width to be 15 feet. C. Venkata Rea, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st July 1910.	.....

B. Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tuppadahalli State Forest—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Sannasiddiah, patel of Pensamudra, on behalf of raiyats.	31st July 1910	Begs to state that Survey No. 44 may be excluded for the benefit of the villagers and the rest taken up for the forest and that in this survey number thorns for fencing and wood for agriculutral implements are available.	.....	This is a very insignificant village containing only 110 head of cattle for which the area of 241 acres remaining for the village appears to be sufficient.	This is a small village containing 24 houses with a population of 134 persons and live-stock amounting to 110 head of cattle and 40 sheep and goats. Out of a total atchkat of 1,949 acres and 1 gunta, only a small area of 524 acres is in the occupancy of the raiyats. The assessed waste lands measuring 251 acres and 12 guntas clearly indicate that the village has not been showing signs of rapid expansion. Added to this extent, there is a very large area of gomal lands assigned to the village, *viz.*, 702 acres and 18 guntas in addition to the kharab lands measuring 461 acres and 18 guntas. Out of this large area the proposal of the Forest Department is to mulct this village of only 922 acres and 29 guntas for being included within the Block. Assistant Commissioner Mr. Srinivasa Row has in his memo sent to me with the file without sufficient reasons observed that "the proposal of the Forest Department hits the villagers a very hard blow." As even after taking 922 acres and 29 guntas for the forest, there will remain for the use of the villagers an extent of 125 acres of gomal for 110 head of cattle, 110 acres of kharab lands and 251 acres and 12 guntas of assessed waste, thus making an aggregate of 486 acres, I would not interfere with the original proposal. As regards lump sum grazing fee I would fix Rs. 5 for this village. C. Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st July 1910	.....	.....
13	Thimma, a raiyat of Bettakadur, on behalf of raiyats.	30th July 1910	Begs that the portion of his village lands intended to be reserved may be given up.	.....	The proposal may be confirmed as the lands remaining for the village are adequate for their requirements.	It is proposed to take 360 acres out of an extent of gomal lands measuring 444 acres leaving the villagers 80 acres of gomal land and 196 acres of kharab land. The village cattle number at present 100 head. In view of future expansion of the village, I think the area of 80 acres of gomal land is rather not adequate. I would therefore decide that the preliminary demarcation line be made to run from the South-west corner of Survey No. 25 diagonally so as to touch the north-west corner of Survey No. 20. By this arrangement an extent of 70 more acres of gomal land will be assigned for the village. A lump sum grazing fee of Rs. 5 will be levied from this village. C. Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st July 1910.	.....	.....

14	Dyamanna, one of the leading raiyats of Gondihosahalli, on behalf of raiyats	10th July 1910	States that there is no objection to the proposed reserve if the line is so deviated as to run in a straight line from the north west corner of Survey No 23 to Adinakanda	The area left for the village out of kharab and gomal lands is 612 acres 1o guntas and the number of cattle in the village is only 299. Thus the area as proposed to be left for the village appears to be adequate	The prayer of the raiyats to leave more lands for communal purposes is unreasonable inasmuch as 500 acres of gomal lands for 300 head of cattle should be considered more than sufficient But as the line now passes very close to some of the cultivated fields, it is necessary to deviate it so as to begin higher up at a distance of three and half furlongs from the present position, i e from the north east corner of the village and pass diagonally through Survey No 24 touching north west corner of Survey No 23, and meeting the bandhs at the north west corner of Survey No 27 By this arrangement an extent of 140 acres more will be left for the use of the villagers A lump sum grazing fee of Rs 15 will be levied from this village C Venkata Rao Forest Settlement Officer 31st July 1910	
15	Dyamanna, one of the leading raiyats of Gondihosahalli on behalf of raiyats	30th July 1910	Represents that there is a katte known as Narayanakatte within the limits of the Reserve and that the right to use the water of the katte for village cattle and the right of way to it should be admitted	Nil	The katte known as Narayanakatte to which the raiyats have advanced their claim and also the way leading to it will fall beyond the altered line within the limits of the lands left for the villagers C Venkata Rao Forest Settlement Officer 31st July 1910	
16	Nanjundiah, patel of Gangondanhalli on behalf of villagers	30th July 1910	Prays that Survey No 32 may be excluded from the Reserve as the raiyats of his village as well as those of Attigatta graze their cattle in his village lands and that a large extent of his village lands have been proposed to be included in the Reserve	The area left for the village cattle out of kharab and gomal lands appears to be adequate The raiyats of Attigatta may also be allowed to graze in the area left for this village Nil	The claim of the villagers for leaving a larger area than that proposed by the Forest Department is simply futile In the case of this village the annual lump sum grazing fee will be fixed at Rs 1o C Venkata Rao Forest Settlement Officer 31st July 1910	
17	Nanjundiah patel of Gangondanhalli on behalf of raiyats	30th July 1910	Claims right of way over the cart track leading from his village to Malhal		Right of way to cart track leading from Gangondanhalli to Malhal passing through Survey Nos 31 and 32 should be admitted for men cattle and carts all the year round width to be 15 feet C Venkata Rao Forest Settlement Officer 31st July 1910	
18	Lingappa patel of Attigatta, on behalf of raiyats	30th July 1910	States that the villagers have the right from time immemorial to graze their cattle in the lands of the Gangondanhalli village and that they pay hullaman fees for that village He files a taluk issued by the Amildar of Channagiri Taluk in support of his statement that this claim should be recognized	May be allowed to graze their cattle in the lands left for Gangondanhalli	The villagers of Attigatta contend that Survey No 32 (kharab) measuring 56 acres 20 guntas which is proposed to be included in the Reserve should be left for their use as they have from time immemorial been grazing their cattle in it As this is kharab land year after year the grazing right is sold to the villagers Under the present arrangement they may be allowed to graze their cattle on payment of a lump sum fee of Rs 15 as in the case of Gangondanhalli C Venkata Rao Forest Settlement Officer 31st July 1910	

B. Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tuppadahalli State Forest—*concld.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	Neelappa, patel of Bidagondanhalli, on behalf of raiyats.	30th July 1910	Begs that Survey No. 4 may be excluded from the Reserve, as it would be inconvenient to the raiyats of his village as well as to those of the two hamlets attached to it, if the area proposed is taken up in its entirety.	.....	As prayed for by the raiyats, a fair margin of gomal land along the edge of the cultivated fields may be thrown out of the Block in Survey No. 4 to have a straight boundary line.	Out of an extent of 489 acres of gomal lands, 290 acres is proposed to be included in the forest, leaving 200 acres for the pasturage of the village cattle numbering 358. According to my recommendation it is necessary to assign about 265 acres of gomal land. The boundary line will be shifted so as to include only 195 acres out of Survey No. 4 instead of 290 acres. In that case it will run from the southernmost corner bandh of Survey No. 63 of Medgondanhalli diagonally as far as common bandhs at the bend of Survey No. 4 of Malhal and Bidgondanhalli villages, due south so as to meet the north-east corner of Survey No. 8, and then in a straight line touching the eastern corner of Survey No. 6 and meeting the cart-track leading to Sivanay at the south-east corner of Survey No. 4. (For further alteration of the boundary line of this village, please see the latter part of the decision made in the Medgondanhalli village.) In this case a fee of Rs. 15 will be levied as lump sum grazing fee. C. Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st July 1910. *N.B.*—The reason for levying lump-sum grazing fee given against claim No 4 refers to all the villages for which such concessions are granted. C Venkata Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 31st January 1911.	.....	...

C. Statement of lands taken up for the proposed Tuppadahalli State Forest.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
			A.	g.	A.	g	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
Channagiri ...	Obrani ...	Pensamudra	1,949	1	538	33	251	12	451 Village site, etc.	22	702	18	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	9	36	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Betkadur	1,206	21	483	16	73	25	198 Village site, etc	21	111	3	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	..	...	...	6	36	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	.....	..	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....
Holalkere ...	Ramgiri ...	Devarhosahalli... ...	1,436	17	684	2	194	15	18 Village site, etc.	13	508	9	...	...	..	.....	..	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	31	18	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	.....	...	...	..	.....
			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....
		Total ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Tuppadahalli	3,937	30	1,191	37	105	30	1,474 Village site, etc.	38	1,078	22	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	..	...	86	23	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	.....

C. Statement of lands taken up for the proposed Tuppadahalli State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken—*concld.*								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	A.	g.		Rs. a. p.
Channagiri ...	Obrani ...	Pensamudra ...	43	347	20	44	575	9	922	29	43	104	2	44	127	9	231	11	110	... ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	1	347	20	1	575	9	922	29	1	104	2	1	127	9	231	11	110	.....
Do ...	Do	Betkadur ...	...	...	...	24	290	0	290	0	23	10	9	24	154	3	..	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	89	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	98	34	...	...	...	...	..	.	.....
		Total ..	...	...	...	1	290	0	290	0	3	198	21	1	154	3	352	24	108	.. ...
Holalkere ...	Ramgiri ...	Devarhosahalli ...	...	...	...	40	217	29	217	29	52	18	13	37	47	24	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	38	87	11	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	69	9	...	..	...	.....
			.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	40	52	20	...	...	...	... .
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	41	33	36	...	...	...	.. ...
		Total ...	...	...	..	1	217	29	217	29	1	18	13	5	290	20	308	33	410	.. ..
Do ...	Do ...	Tuppadahalli ...	105	789	28	106	642	26	...	...	64	26	17	107	200	36	..	...	..	.....
			...	...	...	107	235	0	...	...	91	33	30	...	...	...	...	..	...	.. ...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	0	35	...	...	...	...	...	..	.. ..
			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	24	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	600	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	1	789	28	2	877	26	1,667	14	5	685	10	1	200	36	866	6	842	.. ...

C. Statement of lands taken up for the proposed Tuppadahalli State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	g.	A.	g	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No	A.	g.	Rs. a. p	S. No.	A.	g	Rs. a. p.
Channagiri ...	Obrani ...	Gondihosahalli	1,863	8	672	33	52	9	309 Village site, etc.	31	733	39	..	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	..	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	.... .	...	..	...	.. ...
			..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	..	... ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	..	..	... ..
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	....	...	..	..	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Gangondanhalli	1,812	31	399	31	21	32	515 Village site, etc.	2	861	1	..	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	..	..	...	9	5	...	...	..	..	..	.....	...	..	..	... ...
			...	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	..	. ...	...	..	...	. ..
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..		..	..	..	.....	.	...	.	.. .
Do ..	Do ...	Bidagondanhalli ...	821	27	281	35	33	30	15 Village site, etc.	36	489	21	...	...	...	. ...	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	0	22	...	.	..	...	..	... .	..	.	.	...
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	.....	..	.	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	..	..	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	.	...	..	. ...	...	..	...	. ...
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	. ...	...	..	...	. ...
			...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	.	..	. ...	...	..	...	. ....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	. ...	...	..	...	.....

C. Statement of lands taken up for the proposed Tuppadahalli State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken—*concld.*								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 6)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	S. No.	A	g.	A.	g.		Rs. a. p.
Channagiri ...	Oobrani ..	Gondihosahalli ...	24	195	0	25	230	0	...	...	24	202	29	7	1	20	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	0	30	25	98	30	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	33	1	12	26	386	11	..	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	36	20	18	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	1	195	0	1	230	0	425	0	3	204	31	4	503	39	708	30	293	.....
Do ...	Oobrani ...	Gangondanhalli ...	32	508	20	31	50	...	558	20	3	6	22	31	933	9	..	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	33	490	32	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	1	508	20	1	50	...	558	20	1	6	22	2	814	1	820	23	265	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Bidagondanhalli ..	...	...	...	4	165	...	165	...	14	15	36	4	274	...	...		...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	50	21	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	165	..	165	...	1	15	36	2	324	21	310	20	358	.....

Revenue (Forest), dated 13th February 1912.

C. Statement of lands taken up for the proposed Tuppadahalli State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Villages	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken									
													Occupied						Assessed waste			
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	Area g.	Assessment Rs. a. p.	S. No.	Area A.	Area g.	Assessment Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9					10				
Channagiri	... Cobrani	... Malhal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,985 Village site, etc.	30	1,622	2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	11	30	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....		
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....		
		Grand total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....		

* As the area of S. No. 27 of Malhal village is now ascertained to be 312 acres and 17 guntas instead of 109 acres and 1 gunta as shown in the village accounts (*vide* docket No. 162, dated 26th September 1911, from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey) the total atchakat (10.32) of the village has been increased by that extent, as well as the extent of 4 acres of land formed into Resurvey No. 30.

C. Statement of lands taken up for the proposed Tuppadahalli State Forest—*concld.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken—*concld.*								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from Kharab			Total			
			S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	A.	g.		Rs. a. p.
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
Channagiri ...	Oobrani ...	Malhal ...	31	321	13	29	613	20	...	...	27	50	...	26	159	7	...	...	...	.....
			30	571	20	...	...	...	...	...	25	75	27	43	323	16	...	...	...	.....
			28	592	8	...	...	...	...	...	31	105	...	44	443	4	...	...	...	.....
			27	252	17	...	...	...	...	...	33	2	5	56	79	17	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	31	60	4	18	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	4	1,747	18	1	613	20	2,360	98	6	238	12	5	1,008	22	1,246	34	1,105	.....
		Grand Total ...	8	3,588	6	9	3,019	4	6,607 or 10 32 square miles	10	21	1,471	27	21	3,423	34	4,895	21	3,491	.....

Revenue (Forest), dated 13th February 1912.

No. R. 4263-8—Ft. 160-10-6, dated Bangalore, the 13th February 1912.

Order thereon.—Government are pleased to approve of the Settlement of the block as effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and to direct the publication of a Notification under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation, the 1st of March 1912 being the date from which the block will be declared a State Forest.

2. The conversion of Kharab S. No. 104 of Tuppadahalli village measuring 600 acres, into gomal land for the use of the village cattle is also approved.

3. The Deputy Commissioners of the Shimoga and the Chitaldrug Districts are requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block so far as they lie in their respective districts.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, returning the records and map.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore.
The Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore.

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. 4269—Ft. 160-10-7, dated 13th February 1912.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900) that, from 1st March 1912, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Schedule annexed to this Notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest," subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof:—

Schedule.

Districts	Taluks	Approximate area	Name of block	Boundaries
Shimoga and Chitaldrug	Channagiri and Holalkere	10·32 Sq. miles	Tuppadahalli	*North.*—Starting from the trijunction bandhs of Maravanji, Malhal and Medagondanhalli villages, the line runs east through Survey No. 31 of Malhal for a distance of about 85 chains to the south-west corner of Survey No. 32 of the same village; then in the same direction along the south side of the same survey number to it ssouth-east corner; thence north-east through Survey No. 27 of Malhal, for a distance of about 7 chains to the south-east corner of Survey No. 33 of the same village; then along its eastern boundary to its north-east corner, thence along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 34, for about 4 chains to a point about 10 chains south from the north-east corner of Survey No. 34, then east and north-east through Survey No. 27, for about 48 chains to the south-east corner of Survey No. 26 of Malhal; then north-east through Survey Nos. 44 (38) and 43 (37) of Pennasamudra for a distance of about 115 chains to the south-east corner of Survey No. 42 (36) of the same village. Thence north along the east sides of Survey Nos. 42 (36), 41 (35), 40 (34) of the same village to the north-east corner of the last named survey number. Then east along the south side Survey 39 (33) to its south-east corner, thence through Survey No. 43 (37) of Penasamudra for a distance of about 22 chains to the south-west corner of Survey No. 25 (22) of Betkadur; then south-east through Survey No. 24 (21) of the same village for a distance of about 50 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 20 (17). *East.*—Then south along the west side of Survey No. 20 (17) of Betkadur to its south-west corner; then south-east through Survey No. 24 (21) of the same village for a distance of about 22 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 41 (36) of Devarahosahalli; thence west along the village boundary between Devarhosahalli and Betkadur to cairn No. 1 at a point about 19 chains from the north-west corner of Survey No. 39 (34) of Devarahosahalli village; then south-east through Survey No. 40 (35) of the same village for a distance of about 19 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 39 (31) of the same village; thence

south-east along the west side of Survey No. 39 (34) to its southernmost corner. Then east along the village boundary between Devarhosalli and Tuppadahalli to cairn No. 2, at a point about 34 chains from the south-west corner of Survey No. 38 (33) of the former village; thence south-east through Survey No. 107 of Tuppadahalli, for a distance of about 32 chains to cairn No. 3 at a point about 10 chains from the north-east corner of Survey No. 10 of the same village; then west through Survey No. 107 of Tuppadahalli for a distance of about 8 chains to cairn No. 4 at a point about 10 chains from the north-west corner of Survey No. 10 of the same village. Thence south-west through Survey No. 107, for a distance of about 34 chains to the south-west corner of Survey No. 108 of the same village; then west through Survey No. 107, for a distance of about 40 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 99; thence south along the west side of the same survey number to its south-west corner; then south-west along the west side of Survey No. 104 to its south-west corner.

South.—Then south-west through survey No. 24 of Gondihosalli for a distance of about 50 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 23 of the same village; then in the same direction through Survey No. 24 of the same village for a distance of about 60 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 27; then north-west along the north side of Survey No. 26 to its northernmost corner; then west through Survey No. 25 of Gondihosalli and 31 of Gangondanhalli for a distance of about 46 chains to cairn No. 5 at a point about 34 chains from the north-east corner of Survey No. 30 of the same village; thence in the same direction to the north-east corner of Survey No. 30 of Gangondanhalli village; then north-west along the east side of Survey No. 33 of the same village to its north-east corner.

West.—Thence north through Survey No. 4 of Bidgondanahalli for a distance of about 20 chains to south-east corner of Survey No. 6 of the same village; then north-west through Survey No. 4 of the same village, for a distance of about 42 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 8; thence north-east through Survey No. 4 of the same village for a distance of about 24 chains to cairn No. 6 at a point about 20 chains from the south-east corner of Survey No. 6 of Medgondanhalli; then north along the village boundary between Malhal and Bidgondanhalli to the south-east corner of Survey No. 6 of Medgondanhalli; thence north-west along the village boundary between the last named village and Malhal to the starting point.

Remarks.

A. The follwing rights of way are admitted within the block:—

1. Cart-track from Tuppadahalli to Malhal, 15 feet wide and about 200 chains long, open for men, cattle and carts all the year round. It enters the forest in the eastern boundary at a point about 7 chains from the north-west corner of Survey No. 10 of Tuppadahalli, runs north-west and west through Survey Nos. 107 and 106 of Tuppadahalli, 44 (38) of Pensamudra and 27 of Malhal and quits the forest in the northern boundary at a point about 8 chains from the south-east corner of Survey No. 33 of the latter village.

2. Foot-path from Tuppadahalli to Medgondanhalli, 6 feet wide and about 270 chains long, open for men and cattle only all the year round. It enters the forest in the eastern boundary at the south-west corner of Survey No. 99 of Tuppadhalli, runs south-west, west and north-west through Survey Nos. 105 of Tuppadahalli and 28, 30 and 31 of Malhal and quits the forest in the western boundary at a point about 10 chains from the south-east corner of Survey No. 6 of Medgondanhalli.

3. Cart-track from Malhal to Bidgondanhalli, 15 feet wide and about 150 chains long, open for men, cattle and carts throughout the year. It enters the forest in the northern boundary at a point about 4 chains from the south-west corner of Survey No. 32 of Malhal, goes south and south-west through survey Nos. 31 and 39 of Malhal and 4 of Bedgondanhalli and quits the forest in the western boundary at a point about 3 chains from the north-east corner of Survey No. 8 of the latter village.

4. Cart-track from Gangondanhalli to Malhal, 15 feet wide and about 128 chains long, open for men, cattle and carts all the year round. It enters the forest in the southern boundary at a point about 36 chains from the north-east corner of Survey No. 30 of Gangondanhalli, goes north-east and north-west through Survey Nos. 31 and 32 of Gangondanhalli, 29 of Malhal and 4 of Bidgondanhalli and joins cart-track No. 3 *supra*.

Note.—(Numbers in brackets denote old survey numbers.)

B. The following rights are admitted within the Block:—

(1) Re-survey No. 30 sub-divided out of Survey No. 27 of Malhal will be treated as an enclosure within the block.

(2) The raiyats of Tuppadahalli and Malhal are permitted to take gratis from the annual coupes of the State Forest on licenses issued by the Range Officer, wood of the unreserved kind, for agricultural implements, as specified below:—

Revenue (Forest), dated 13th February 1912.

For each plough owned by a raiyat.

3 plough foot (ನೇಗಿಲಜವಾಳ) annually.
1 shaft (part of plough) (ಹಂಚಿಕೆ) annually.
2 pieces of wood for harrow (ಕೊಳಕೆ) annually.
2 cart-loads of jungle wood, annually.
3 cart-loads of Bode or thatching grass, annually.
3 cart-loads of thorn annually.
1 wooden clod crusher for being used for packing the soil ಕೊಳಚೆಮರ annually.
8 posts or pillars for putting up lofts or manchigays annually.

N.B.—The quantity of fuel taken should, in no case, exceed 6 cart-loads.

(3) The raiyats of the following villages are allowed to graze their cattle in the State Forest on payment of a lump sum grazing fee at the rates noted against them:—

		Rs.
1. Thuppadahalli	...	50
2. Malhal	...	60
3. Goppenhalli	...	50
4. Devarhosahalli	...	20
5. Pensamudra	...	5
6. Betkadur	...	5
7. Gondihosahalli	...	15
8. Gangondanhalli	...	15
9. Attigatta	...	15
10. Bidagondanhalli	...	15
	Total	250

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Forest), dated 22nd February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 5904, dated the 24th January 1912, from the Conservator of Forests, in Mysore, regarding the disafforestation of a portion of Kelagane Sandal Reserve situated in the Chikmagalur Taluk.

No. R. 4413-16—Ft. 88-11-6, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The Kelagane Sandal Reserve, which was notified as a State Forest in Notification No. 3289—Ft. 39-95, dated the 19th October 1900, comprised of Survey Nos. 50, 67 and 69 of the Kelagane village. Of this, a portion of Survey No. 50 measuring about 49 acres and 17 guntas was granted to Mr. Kent for coffee cultivation in Government Order No. R. 2435-8—Ft. 100-08-1, dated the 23rd October 1908, and the area was disafforested under Section 30 of the Forest Regulation, in Notification No. R. 8065—Ft. 100-08-4, dated the 6th April 1909. In Government Order No. R. 3292-94—L. R. 247-11-2, dated the 17th January 1912, the remaining portion of Survey No. 50 and Survey No. 67 were granted to the same gentleman and the extent was ordered to be disafforested.

2. Out of the Reserve, there thus remains only Survey No. 69 measuring about 52 acres which, the Conservator of Forests considers, is too small in extent to be of any use by being maintained as a State Forest and therefore recommends that that survey number may also be disafforested and treated as kharab.

3. Under the circumstances Government approve of the whole Reserve being disafforested. A Notification under Section 30 of the Forest Regulation will be published in the Gazette as hereunder.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

No. R. 4417—Ft. 88-11-7, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND FEBRUARY 1912.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Notification No. 8065—Ft. 100-08-4, dated the 6th April 1909, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare under the provisions of Section 30 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900) that the area specified in the schedule below being the remaining portion of the Kelagane Sandal Reserve notified as a State Forest in Notification No. 3289—Ft F. 39-95, dated the 19th October 1900, shall cease, to be such with effect from the date of this Notification.

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Name of State Forest disafforested	Approximate area in acres		Particulars of area disafforested.
				Acres	Guntas	
Kadu	Chikmagalur	Vastara	Kelagane Sandal Reserve	75	8	The whole of Survey Nos. 67 and 69 and the remaining portion of Survey No. 50 of the Kelagane village comprising the Kelagane Sandal Reserve.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette* for publication.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 3rd February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 5455, dated the 18th January 1912, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, submitting for orders the records relating to the claim to the toddy revenue of Jodi Thumbala and Kupya villages, T.-Narsipur Taluk, Mysore District.

No. FL. 3033-5—S. R. 136-11-2, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—It is observed from the records that the Inam Settlement reserves the toddy revenue in question to Government. Further, it is reported that the inamdars failed to appear and establish their claim when opportunities were given to them to do so. Under these circumstances, the claim of the inamdars to the toddy revenue of the villages referred to is disallowed.

The toddy shops existing in the villages will be treated as Government shops.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 29th February 1912.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department for the 1910-11 received with letter No. 67, dated 27th September 1911, from the Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore.

No. FL. 3500-9—S. R. 61-11-2, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The total Stamp revenue for the year was Rs. 8,26,144 or an increase of Rs. 9,512 over the previous year. There was a decline in the income under "General Stamps" but this was more than made up by an increase under the head "Judicial Stamps."

2. The inspection work done during the year was fairly satisfactory, the total number of offices inspected being 85 against 68 in the preceding year.

3. The Commissioner of Stamps brings to notice the steady decline in the revenue under the head "Stamp duty on cheques" and attributes it mainly to the practice of the Banks doing business in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore sending the cheque books intended for the use of their constituents residing within the limits of the State to the Collector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, instead of the Superintendent of Stamps in Mysore The Banks have since intimated their readiness to follow the correct procedure in this matter.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Excise Department for the year 1910-11, received with letter No. 2410, dated 19th September 1911, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

No. FL. 3511-20—S. R. 52-11-2, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—During the year, several administrative changes of minor importance were effected, the chief of them being the raising of the duty on ganja from Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per seer, the conversion of the fixed selling price of 2 annas per *tola* into a minimum price and the abolition of the fixed selling price of opium. These changes took effect on the 1st July 1911. Rules were issued during the year for regulating the transport of liquor and intoxicating drugs from one portion of British territory to another through Mysore territory; and orders were passed clearly defining the respective responsibilities of Excise and Revenue officials in the matter of the collection of Excise revenue. It was also ordered that, with effect from the commencement of the current official year the rates of tree tax on date-palm, cocoanut and *dadasal* trees should be raised from Rs. 1-4-0, 2-0-0 and 0-8-0 to Rs. 1-8-0, 2-6-0 and 0-12-0 respectively. The rate on bagani trees, which was Rs. 2 per tree, was not interfered with.

2. *Arrack.*—During the year under review, the strength of the arrack sold to consumers was reduced from 20° to 25° under-proof. The change does not seem to have materially affected consumption. As against 383,323 gallons of arrack consumed during the year 1909-10, 375,756 gallons were consumed during the year under review. The small difference of 7,566 gallons is explained as due to causes other than the weakening of the strength of the liquor, and the Excise Commissioner is of opinion that the drinking classes are getting used to the weaker liquor.

3. The decrease of a little over 7,500 gallons in consumption just referred to is made up of an increase in the Districts of Mysore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and a decrease in the remaining districts, and may be attributed to the continuance of the policy of reducing the number of liquor shops, the growing popularity of the "special liquors" manufactured at the Central Distillery and a preference to bagani toddy in portions of the malnad.

4. *Toddy.*—The total number of trees tapped showed a decrease to the extent of 41,372 as compared with the preceding year. The explanation offered by the Excise Commissioner, that this might be due to the recovery of the trees owing to good rains and the consequent increase in the yield of toddy, cannot be regarded as altogether adequate. A similar explanation was offered for the decrease in the preceding year. The decrease in some districts, in Mysore for example, as compared with the *increase* in the shop rent fetched at the sales seems to be abnormal; and the prevalence of illicit tapping on an extended scale may be suspected. Similarly, in the malnad Districts of Shimoga and Kadur, an increase in shop rent goes with a fall in the number of bagani trees tapped by the licensees. This is a matter which requires the careful attention of the Excise Commissioner.

5. *Beer.*—The consumption of beer was nearly thrice as much as it was in the previous year. The increase has not been satisfactorily explained.

6. *Ganja.*—The State continued to receive its supply of ganja mainly from the Depôts in the Madras Presidency, the cultivation of ganja by direct agency having proved a failure. The Government of India have kindly allowed the import of the drug into the State duty-free from the Store-houses in the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency. The question whether under improved conditions ganja cannot be successfully cultivated in the State is under the consideration of the Excise Commissioner.

Government regret that smuggling of ganja from across the British Frontier continued during the year. As long as the quality of the stuff sold in the State is

nferior to that sold across the border, it will be difficult to prevent altogether the emptation to smuggle. The Excise Commissioner is requested to expedite the promised experimental cultivation with seed of the Duggapad variety, which seems to find favour with the consumers.

7. *Financial results.*—The total Excise revenue was Rs. 43,73,580 against Rs. 45,15,445 the percentage of collection being 96·3 against 95·6. The total current demand for the year amounted to Rs. 43,55,423 against Rs. 44,99,279 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,43,856. The fall in consumption of arrack and in the number of toddy trees tapped account partly for the decrease. The shop rent fetched at the auctions under the two main heads of arrack and date toddy also showed a decrease due, it may be, as surmised by the Excise Commissioner, to the reaction following on the exceptional conditions that prevailed in the year of the drought, *viz.*, 1908-09. The result may also be attributed in part to the continued reduction in the total number of arrack and toddy shops in the State.

8. *Offences.*—The report discloses a large increase in the number of cases of illicit distillation and other allied offences detected during the year. It is believed that such malpractices are resorted to largely by Lambanis living in inaccessible parts in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. Government have under consideration the proposals of the Excise Commissioner for the organisation of a special detective staff for the prevention and detection of such offences.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—c. v.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 321—A. B. 82, dated 25th October 1911, from the Inspector of Agricultural Banks in Mysore:—

From M. A. Narayan Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L., Officiating Inspector of Agricultural Banks in Mysore, to C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A., Officiating Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore.

I have the honor to submit my report on the working of the Agricultural Banks in the State for the year ended 30th June 1911.

Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., held the office of the Inspector of Agricultural Banks till the 17th of April last when I succeeded him.

2. As in the previous years, the Amildars and the agents of the several banks were separately addressed to furnish me with the necessary details for drawing up this report. The information received from them was corrected by that available in my office. As in the last year, the statistics relating to the banks are forwarded in five statements accompanying this report. The statements refer to the working banks only.

3. *Working banks.*—The year under report opened with nine Agricultural Banks in working order, the Churchugundi Bank of the Shikarpur Taluk having paid its dues to Government and closed its business on 19th July 1909. During the year it was found expedient to order the winding up of the bank at Ariyur in the Tumkur Taluk on account of its having fallen into arrears of Government dues (*vide* Government Order No. Fl. 1580-2—B. 54-09-2, dated the 24th September 1910). The bank has since paid up all its dues to Government. The bank at Chamrajnagar, which had been orderd to be wound up in Government Order No. Fl. 300-2—B. 17-05-11, dated the 12th July 1906, paid all the arrears of instalments due to the Government in consideration for which it was permitted by Government Order No. Fl. 4457-8—B. 20-10, dated the 23rd February 1911, to continue as a working institution for some time longer. The number of working banks was not therefore materially reduced and there was the same number, *i.e.*, nine at the end of the year also. The working banks are scattered over the Districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar and Shimoga as shewn in the statement given below:—

District	Number in 1909-10	Number in 1910-11
Bangalore	... Nil	Nil
Kolar	... 1	1
Tumkur	... 4	3
Mysore	... 3	4
Shimoga	... 1	1
Hassan	... Nil	Nil
Kadur	... Nil	Nil
Chitaldrug	... Nil	Nil
Total	... 9	9

4. *Villages sought to be benefited.*—The number of villages sought to be benefited was 114 as against 86 in the previous year. The increase is due to the revival of the bank at Chamrajnagar which extends its operations to no less than 34 villages.

5. *Registered limit of funds.*—The total registered limit of funds of all the working banks amounted to Rs. 2,64,385 as against Rs. 1,98,385-6-0 in the year previous. The increase in the limit of funds is due to the same reason as the one quoted in para 4.

6. *Funds how obtained.*—The balance of Government loan amounting to Rs. 31,638-15-7 outstanding against the banks continued to be the main source of capital for them. This was supplemented by deposits from members to the extent of Rs. 4,951-5-11, mostly in the Palhalli and Hongenhalli Banks.

7. *Number of members.*—The total number of members in all the working banks was 309 at the commencement of the year. There was only one case of admission of in the Agricultural at Bank Palhalli in the Serugapatam Taluk and 61 members of the resuscitated Chamrajnagar Bank have been taken into account this year. The total cessations of membership were 22 in the working banks and 18 in the Ariyar Bank which was wound up. There were therefore 331 members at the close of the year in all the working banks.

8. *Property of members.*—The total estimated value of the property hypothecated to the working banks is seen to be Rs. 2,55,080.

9. *Receipts and disbursements.*—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 27,134-1-0 while the disbursements were Rs. 26,172-13-9. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 41,362-15-10 and Rs. 40,803-12-11 respectively. The largest receipts and disbursements were, as usual, in the Palhalli Bank, *viz.*, Rs. 16,179-7-4 and Rs. 15,320-10-11. The closing balance of all the working banks put together amounted to Rs. 1,545-13-8.

10. *Loans to members.*—During the year under review a sum of Rs. 8,478-2-1 was lent out to members, while the sum recovered from them amounted to Rs. 15,284-6-10. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 14,918-0-0 and Rs. 20,895-10-10. The bank at Rampura in the Koratagere Sub-Taluk did no business this year also. The number and volume of the transactions of all the banks continue decreasing, as no attempt is anywhere made to replace by fresh capital the annual repayments of the instalments of the Government loans.

11. *Income of the banks.*—The main source of the income of the banks was the interest realised on loans granted to members. This was to a small extent supplemented by fines and penalties levied by the banks on defaults. The total income thus realised was Rs. 2,548-4-3, which was mostly utilised for paying the interest due on the Government loan and for meeting the establishment and contingent charges. Nothing was set apart during the year to be credited towards the reserve fund. The only banks that have got a reserve of their own worth mentioning, are those at Hongenhalli, Palhalli, Kyathanahalli and Nanjangud. Even in the case of these banks, the major portion of the reserve does not exist in a readily avilable form and is mixed up with the assets.

12. *Assets and Liabilities.*—Statement No. 4 appended to this report shews the financial situation of the working banks as it stood on the 30th June 1911. All the working banks appear to be in a solvent condition, their total assets and liabilities being Rs. 54,848-4-8 and Rs. 35,605-6-8 respectively. The balance sheet shews a total surplus of Rs. 19,242-14-0 in favour of all the nine working banks after the Government dues are adjusted in full.

13. *Payment of interest on Government advances.*—The subjoined table shews the amount of interest paid during the year both by the working and wound up banks:—

	1909-10 Rs. a. p.	1910-11 Rs. a. p.
(*a*) Working banks	... 1,219 15 3	1,400 7 2
(*b*) Wound-up banks	... 14,532 12 2	7,057 7 8

14. *Repayment of instalments.*—The table given below gives approximately the total amount of instalments outstanding against the banks both working and wound up, repayments made by them till the end of the year under report, and the balance of instalments remaining unadjusted.

Instalments up to the end of	Amount due			Repayments			Balance		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1909-10	6,64,972	5	4	5,16,131	13	4	1,48,840	8	0
1910-11	7,30,304	0	0	5,74,636	6	4	1,55,667	9	8

The amounts of principal paid into the Treasuries by working and wound-up banks respectively, are given below:—

Principal	During the year	Working banks			Wound-up banks		
		Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
	1909-10	7,392	0	0	42,371	11	6
	1910-11	10,072	9	1	48,185	5	2

This year the recoveries of Government dues from the banks are slightly better than those of last year. But certain taluks have been extremely negligent and made no effort to collect the heavy arrears outstanding in their wound-up banks. As examples, I would point out Billankote in the Nelamangala Taluk, Tavarekere in the Magadi Taluk, Ardeshhalli and Vadigenhalli in the Devanhalli Taluk, Subbanhalli, Tippenhalli and Mudavatti in the Kolar District and Seringapatam, Sargur, Mandya and Satnur in the Mysore District. It is very

Agricultural (Banking), dated 26th February 1912.

desirable that the Amildars concerned should take prompt steps for adopting coercive measures in the case of recalcitrant members of the wound-up banks within their jurisdiction.

15. *Inspection.*—The Banks at Rampura (Koratagere Sub-Taluk), Haldodderi (Sira Taluk) were inspected during the year by the Divisional Assistant Commissioner. The Bank at Siralkoppa in the Shikarpur Taluk was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District. In May and June last, I inspected the account books of the banks at Manchakalkuppe, Kyatasandra, Gulur, Rampura, and Nanjangud and wrote to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District requesting him to issue stringent orders to the Amildars concerned to expedite the recovery of the Government dues.

16. (*a*) *General remarks.*—Of the 59 banks in the State, the marginally noted 21 banks have completely paid off the Government loan together with the interest due thereon. In the case of three banks, *viz.*, those at Vitagondankoppa (Kumsi Sub-Taluk), Kolgunsi (Sagar Taluk), and Turuvekere (Turuvekere Sub-Taluk), Government approved of the disposal of the surplus amount for certain local public purposes as required by Article 77 of the Articles of Association. In the case of the remaining banks, orders have been issued to the agents of the banks to collect the surplus amounts and to pass resolutions for the disposal thereof. The Bank at Nanjangud after discharging the Government loan in full continued for some time to transact business with its own reserve of Rs. 4,563 nearly. In January last, however, it resolved to wind up and to utilise the reserve for giving encouragement to Vedic studies. The members have been advised by me to collect the reserve in cash and then apply for the approval of Government to utilize the reserve for the said purpose. The wet land owned by the Bank as an investment out of the reserve still continues in its possession and has not been sold.

Tumkur District—
1. Chiknayakanhalli
2. Ariyur
3. Turuvekere

Mysore District—
4. Kaggala
5. Nanjangud

Shimoga District—
6. Vitagondankoppa
7. Nallur
8. Somlapur
9. Santebennur
10. Joga
11. Nyamti
12. Issur
13. Churchugundi
14. Haromuchadi
15. Gogga
16. Tadagani
17. Kolgunsi
18. Arehada

Chitaldrug District—
19. Mallapura
20. Malebennur
21. Talya

(*b*) The question of the resuscitation of the wound-up Agricultural Banks having long been under correspondence, the Government decided in December last to bring them, if possible, under the Co-operative Societies Regulation, No. III of 1905, and in accordance with their order, fourteen banks signified their willingness to convert themselves into co-operative societies. Their suitability for the conversion as well as the terms and conditions on which the conversion should be allowed in order to ensure sound working, are matters requiring careful sifting in each individual case on its own merits and this is now engaging the attention of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. One case, *viz.*, that of the Seringapatam Agricultural Bank, was decided during the year and the Registrar refused its registration as a Co-operative Society on the ground that there existed a Co-operative Society already at the place which the members of the wound-up bank could join.

(*c*) Only two banks those at Hongenhalli (Malur Taluk), and Palhalli (Seringapatam Taluk) did some business worth the name, the rest having done no appreciable work. All the banks even those working best, are in their last stage of life and evince little vitality. They depended for their existence on the Government loans borrowed and as these sums are paid back or recovered, they appear to languish and die. The most hopeful banks have perhaps a greater future before them when they become Co-operative Societies.

No. Fl. 3459-68—B. 16-11-2, dated Bangalore, 26th February 1912.

Order thereon.—Recorded.

2. The condition of the Agricultural Banks with scarcely any exception, is unsatisfactory and Government desire that the Inspector will give his attention to the question of bringing these Banks under the Co-operative Societies Regulation.

3. It is noticed that contrary to Article 76 of the Articels of Association, the reserve fund of some of the wound-up banks is still left unapportioned for purposes of public utility. The attention of Deputy Commissioners of Districts is drawn to this important point.

4. The neglect of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, in not enforcing the instructions conveyed in para three of Government Order No. Fl. 3635-44—B. 21-10-2, dated 4th January 1911, in regard to the recovery of Government dues in his district, requires explanation.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

It is observed that the reserve of the Nanjangud Bank still remains invested in land contrary to the orders of Government conveyed in Government Order No. Fl. 1091-9—B. 51-08-2, dated 16th August 1909. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, should do the needful in the matter and report action taken for the information of Government.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector of Agricultural Banks in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ:—

Letter No. 1189—118, dated the 25th September 1911, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, submitting a report on the working of the Mysore Mines Regulation during the official year 1910-11:—

"I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 1875 of 25th August last, from the District Magistrate, Kolar, submitting a report on the working of the Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906, for the official year ending 30th June 1911.

2. In all 76 cases concerning 76 persons are reported to have been filed during the year under report, against 93 cases involving 104 persons in the previous year.

3. Under Sections 5 to 19 of the Regulation relating to the protection of the Mining property there were 50 cases involving 50 persons, of which 42 cases with 42 persons ended in conviction. The number of prosecutions has decreased under all sections, except 6 and 17 and this is attributed to the close supervision and discretion used in launching out prosecutions.

4. As regards the unlawful possession of mining materials under Section 6, there were 7 cases against one in the previous year, of which 3 cases concerning 3 persons ended in conviction.

5. It is gratifying to note that there have been no prosecutions under Sections 7 and 11 for working without license. Only three new licenses were issued during the year and the amount of fees collected was Rs. 95 against Rs. 130 in the previous year.

6. Under Section 16 [liability of tenant or occupier of premises where mining materials are found] only one case with one person was tried during the year against 12 cases concerning 17 persons in the year previous and this single case was ordered to be struck off as the accused died before the trial. The difficulty of securing convictions under this section is said to be the main cause for the non-institution of more cases thereunder.

7. Thirty-seven undesirables were prosecuted and 35 of them were convicted against 34 and 24, respectively, of the previous year, 7 and the number of notices issued was 25. The decrease of thefts of mining materials and other properties in general is to be attributed to the close personal supervision bestowed by the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate themselves. It is pleasing to note that in exceptional cases, as in the case of a dying relation, etc., permission is granted to any undesirable to re-enter the colony on a short visit to see such relation.

8. Under Sections 18 and 19, 27 new licenses were issued to hawkers and pedlars and the fees realised were Rs. 158. In two cases 2 persons were fined for hawking without a license.

9. It is reported that the provisions of this Regulation have been worked with great care and discrimination without any hardship to the people of the State.

10. As the necessity for the amendments of Sections 6 and 17 of the Regulation, *viz.*, the inclusion of electric copper wires and brass fittings under the term "mining materials" and the investiture of powers to the Superintendent of Police to serve notices on undesirables throughout the area, was urged by the District Magistrate for immediate consideration, separate proposals on the subjects have, as ordered in Government Order No. J. 2363—Legis. 12-10-3, dated 17th February 1911, already been submitted."

Letter No. 1875, dated 20th August 1911, from the District Magistrate, Kolar District, to the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore:—

"1. I have the honor to forward herewith the fifth annual report on the working of the Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906, for the official year ending 30th June 1911.

2. The total number of cases filed was 76 involving 76 persons, of which 64 ended in conviction of 64 persons and 12 involving 12 persons in acquittal or discharge, against 93 cases concerning 104 persons in the previous year, of which 70 ended in conviction of 78 persons and the rest in acquittal or discharge.

3. *Protection of mining property.*—Fifty cases involving 50 persons were put by the Police before the Courts under the more stringent Sections 5 to 19 of the Regulation, of which 42 cases concerning 42 persons ended in conviction against 56 cases involving 61 persons

tried during the preceding year, when 48 persons in 45 cases were convicted as shown in the following comparative statement :—

Sections	1909-10				1910-11			
	Prosecuted		Convicted		Prosecuted		Convicted	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
6 and 13 ...	3	3	1	1	7	7	3	3
7 and 13 ...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
10 and 13 ...	..	..	..	...	1	1	1	1
12 and 13 ...	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
16	12	17	6	9	1	1	...	...
17 and 19 ...	34	34	32	32	37	37	35	35
18 and 19 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Total ...	56	61	45	48	50	50	42	42

(*a*) *Section 6.—Unlawful possession of mining materials.*—There were 7 cases under this section, of which 3 ended in conviction of 3 persons, against 3 of the previous year with conviction of 1 person in 1 case.

(*b*) *Section 7.—Licenses required for gold-dealers and goldsmiths.*—There was no case put up under this section during the year, against 2 cases concerning 2 persons of the previous year, one of which ended in the conviction of one person.

One goldsmith's license was issued till 31st December 1910, and 18 up to 30th June 1911, the amount of license fees collected being Rs. 95 against Rs. 130 in the previous year. Of the 19 licenses, 3 were new ones and the rest renewals of old ones. As usual, all goldsmiths' licenses are issued only sparingly and after strict scrutiny. That there have been no prosecutions under this section itself, argues how carefully and smoothly the Regulation is being worked.

No gold-dealers' licenses were issued during the year.

(*c*) *Section 10.—Books to be maintained by licensed gold-dealers and gold-smiths.*—One case involving one person was prosecuted to conviction during the year against none in the previous year.

(*d*) *Section 11 —Goldsmiths not to deal with gold, etc., until after three days of receipt.*—There was no case again under this section as during the previous two years, which is highly satisfactory.

(*e*) *Section 12.—Possession of unwrought gold.*—One case involving one person was prosecuted to conviction during the year, against two cases involving 2 persons in the preceding year, when both ended in conviction.

(*f*) *Section 16.—Liability of tenant or occupier of premises where mining materials are found.*—One case involvoing one person was tried during the year against 12 cases with 17 persons in the preceding year; and the accused in the solitary case having died, the case was struck off. The difficulty of obtaining a conviction under this section partly accounts for the non-institution of more cases thereunder.

(*g*) *Section 17.—Undesirable.*—thirty-seven cases involving 37 persons were brought to trial during the year against 34 cases concerning 34 persons of the previous year. Of the 37 cases, 35 ended in the conviction of the same number of persons.

This section which has been carefully worked under the close personal supervision of the Police Superintendent and myself, has been extremely useful in getting rid of the many bad characters from the Fields, resulting in the appreciable decrease of not only thefts of mining materials, but also of house-breakings and thefts of other properties in general. The same measures as were adopted in the previous years are being continued to ensure that no injustice is done to anybody served with an 'undesirable' notice and in exceptional cases of urgency, permission is also given for a few days to re-enter as in the case of a dying relation, etc.

Twenty-five such notices were served during the year by the Superintendent of Mines and 20 by the Police, or 45 in all against 71 of the preceding year.

Judicial and Legislative (Legislation), dated 21st February 1912.

Section 18.—Hawkers and pedlars.—Three cases involving 3 persons were dealt with during the year against the same number in the previous year, and two of them ended in the conviction of 2 persons.

Fifteen licenses were issued up to the end of December 1910, and 35 more up to 30th June 1911, or in all, 50 licenses against 44 of the previous year. Of the 50 licenses, 27 were new ones and the rest renewals of old ones and the fees realized during the year were Rs. 158 against Rs. 179 of the previous year. There is still greater scope for bringing this class of itinerants of the Fields under the pale of law.

4. *Section 21 to 33.—Safety and discipline of mining employees and inspection of Mines.*—Eight cases with 8 persons were prosecuted during the year by the Geological Department and the Mining Superintendents, for violation of Mining Rules tending to cause accidents, etc., against 16 cases involving 21 persons of the previous year. Of the 8 cases tried, 5 cases concerning 5 persons ended in conviction and the rest in acquittal.

5. *Sanitation.*—Eighteen cases involving 18 persons were put up by the Police, Sanitary and the Mining authorities, against 21 cases involving 22 persons during the preceding year. Of the 18 cases, 17 ended in the conviction of 17 persons.

6. On the whole, the provisions of the Regulation have been worked with great care and discrimination without any hardship to any of the peaceful and law-abiding subjects of the State.

7. In conclusion, regarding (i) the inclusion of copper wire and brass fittings under the definition of 'Mining Materials,' (ii) the desirability of making one central authority responsible for the issue of 'undesirable' notices, and (iii) extension of the Mines Regulation to Railway premises, the subjects on which the Mining authorities have been so keen, I have only to add that separate references have already been submitted as desired in Government Proceedings No. J. 2363-5—Legis. 12-10-3, dated the 17th February 1911.

No. J. 2400-2—Legis. 12-11-3, dated Bangalore, 21st February 1912.

Order thereon.—Recorded.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The District Magistrate of Kolar.
The Secretary to Government, Geological Department.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Judicial and Legislative (Courts), dated 9th February 1912.

No. J. 2301-11—Cts. 214-11-1, dated Bangalore, 9th February 1912.

Order.—Instances having frequently come to the notice of Government of serious errors and omissions in the returns of persons surrendered under the Indian Extradition Act for trial in the State, which are submitted at the end of each half year, and of the delay in their submission, Government desire to draw the attention of District Magistrates to Government Order No. J. 723-32—Cts. 77-08-2, dated the 3rd September 1908, and to impress on them the necessity for careful and correct compilation of this important return and of its punctual submission so as to reach the Secretariat on or before the date prescribed in the order just referred to. Among other precautions, these returns should in each case be invariably checked with the particulars contained in the original applications for extradition.

2. Government also desire that, in future, information regarding the number and date of the communication from the General and Revenue Secretariat intimating the issue of the extradition warrant should in each case be noted under a separate column to be newly opened in the returns.

3. Particular attention is drawn to the foot-note (*a*) to the form of the return printed with Government Order No. J. 2744-52—Cts. 234-07-2, dated 13th March 1908, and it is requested that the instructions conveyed therein, which are at present overlooked in a large number of cases, may be closely followed.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The District Magistrates of Districts.
The Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Judicial and Legislative (Courts), dated 24th February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 1697—137, dated the 18th October 1911, from the Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore, forwarding the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Mysore for the year 1910-11.

No. J. 2432-40—Cts. 129-11-3, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The total number of criminal cases reported to the Magistrates during the year was 16,064 against 16,951 in the previous year and the number of persons brought to trial was 27,042 against 28,554. The decrease was chiefly under offences against property. Of the total number of persons involved, 6,511 were convicted and 20,467 acquitted or discharged. There was a fall in the total number of heinous offences reported, though the number of murder cases was larger than in the previous year. It is noted that, of the cases disposed of, only 45, or exactly the same number as in the previous year, were dealt with by the District Magistrates. In this connection, Government desire to point out that the District Magistrates ought to take a larger share in the disposal of criminal cases in their jurisdiction.

2. *Sessions Cases.*—The total number of cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts, including the Session division of the Chief Court, was 124 against 123 in the year 1909-10. The average duration of these cases was slightly longer than in the preceding year, noticeably in the Chief Court.

3. The report does not furnish any details about the work of Honorary Magistrates, but from the statements appended and the reports of District Magistrates of Mysore and Bangalore, it is seen that they disposed of a considerable number of cases. The District Magistrates will convey the acknowledgments of Government to these gentlemen.

4. *Inspection of Courts.*—Nearly all the subordinate Criminal Courts were inspected by the respective District Magistrates; and the Sessions Judge of Shimoga inspected all the courts presided over by Assistant Commissioner-Magistrates in the Shimoga District and two such courts in the Chitaldrug District. The report is silent as to the inspection work done by the Sessions Judge of Mysore. The Chief Court were unable to inspect any Subordinate Courts.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore (returning the District Magistrates' report).
The District Magistrates of Districts.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Judicial and Legislative (Courts), dated 24th February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 1510-124, dated the 28th September 1911, from the Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore, forwarding the report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Mysore for the year 1910-11 together with the usual statements.

No. J. 2441—CTS. 120-11-3, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—*Original work.*—The total number of suits filed in the courts of the State during the year was 21,969 against 20,492, being an increase of 1,477. The increase is observed in both original and small cause suits. The average value of suits was also slightly higher than in the year 1909-10. Of the 21,969 suits instituted, 11,717 were original suits and 10,252, small causes. The disposal during the year showed an increase, the total number of suits, both original and small cause, disposed of being 21,577 against 19,683 in the preceding year. The arrears at the end of the year were slightly larger than at the end of the preceding year. The average duration of contested original suits was shorter than in 1909-10, though that of contested small cause suits was twice as long as that in the preceding year.

2. *Execution work.*—The percentage of applications which were returned as wholly infructuous was 73·8 in 1908-09 and 58·83 in 1909-10. But in the year under review there was an increase in the number of such applications of 13 per cent over that of the preceding year.

3. *Appellate work.*—There was a slight increase in the total number of appeals filed in the Subordinate Courts as well as in the number disposed of by them. It is noted that the average duration of appeals disposed of rose from 138·80 days to 201·31 days in the District Courts and from 81·43 days to 162·27 days in the Subordinate Courts. The Chief Court explain that this is due in all cases to the disposal during the year of several appeals which were pending for a long time.

4. *Appellate work of the Chief Court.*—The total number of first appeals filed in the Chief Court was 252 against 263 in 1909-10; and including the arrears pending at the close of the previous year, there were 759 such appeals for disposal. Of these, 246 were disposed of. The average duration of such appeals was longer by 287·41 days as compared with the preceding year.

5. The number of second appeals filed during the year was 162 and the number pending at the close of the previous year was 250. Of these, 156 were disposed of during the year, their average duration being 541·24 days against 167·70 in 1909-10. In order to give relief to the Chief Court where work was in a state of congestion, orders were passed during the current official year establishing a District and Sessions Court at Bangalore. It is hoped that this measure will enable the Chief Court to clear off the arrears soon and to devote more attention to the work of inspection of the Subordinate Courts in the State.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Judicial and Legislative (Registration), dated 26th February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 472, dated 26th September 1911, from the Officiating Inspector-General of Registration submitting the Report on the working of the Registration Department in Mysore during the year 1910-11.

No. J. 2446-54—REGIS. 12-11-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The total number of documents registered during the year was 86,869, showing an increase of 615 documents over the number in the preceding year. There was a small increase in the receipts of the Department.

2. There is an improvement in the work of inspection of Sub-Registry Offices during the year, but it is observed that the District Registrars of Mysore and Kolar did not themselves inspect any of the Sub-Registry Offices in their district.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts

To—The Officiating Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore.
The District Registrars of Districts.

Exd.—C. V

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Judicial and Legislative (Police), dated 27th February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 1821-208, dated the 7th November 1911, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, forwarding the Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1910-11.

No. J. 2464-72—POLICE 111-11-2, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—*Crime.*—The total number of offences during the year 1910-11 showed a slight increase over that of the preceding year, but there was a decrease in the number of cognizable cases noticeable chiefly in "Minor offences against property." The decrease in the Tumkur District was large and requires explanation. The number of serious offences against person and property was nearly the same as in the preceding year.

Detection.—The results of the trial of cases handled by the Police were satisfactory, convictions having been secured in 72·5 per cent of cases against 72·3 in 1909-10. It is, however, observed that out of a total of 23 cases of dacoity investigated by them during the year, 11 or nearly 50 per cent were returned on the "B" form—a matter which requires explanation.

In this connection Government wish to draw the attention of the District Magistrates to the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police in para 7 of the report regarding the delay in the disposal by Magistrates of cases reported by the Police on "B" form.

Recovery of stolen property.—The percentage of stolen property recovered by the Police was nearly the same as in the preceding year.

Cattle thefts.—Government observe that there was a decrease in the number of cattle thefts reported during the year. Continued vigilance on the part of the Police is, however, necessary if any marked and permanent improvement is to be looked for in the prevention of offences of this class.

The Village Police.—The Village Police made arrests in 56 cases during the year and in 49 of them convictions were secured. As in the two preceding years, the percentage of convictions in cases handled by them compared favourably with that in cases investigated by the regular Police.

Discipline.—Departmental punishments awarded to officers and men in the force number more than in the preceding year.

The Investigating Centre Scheme.—Government are glad to learn that the Investigating Centre Scheme, which has been in operation in the State (except in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore) during the last two years, has, on the whole, proved a success and they await the proposals of the Inspector-General for modification in matters of detail, particularly so as to ensure that delay and consequent loss of evidence shall not occur in the investigation of serious offences.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners and District Magistrates of Districts.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

The District Fund Administration Reports and Accounts for the year 1910-11 received with the following communications :—

No.	Date of letter	From whom
(1) 149 ...	... 18th September 1911 ...	The President, Chitaldrug District Board.
(2) 115 ...	... 26th September 1911 ...	The President, Kadur District Board.
(3) 99 ...	... 27th September 1911 ...	Do Hassan, do
(4) 115 ...	... 27th September 1911 ...	Do Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
(5) 908 ...	... 28th September 1911 ...	The Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Accounts.
(6) 118 ...	... 27th September 1911 ...	The President, Tumkur District Board.
(7) 287 ...	... 1st October 1911 ...	Do Kolar do
(8) 25 ...	... 10th October 1911 ...	Do Shimoga do
(9) 56 ...	... 16th October 1911 ...	Do Bangalore do
(10) 166 ...	... 29th September 1911 ...	Do Mysore do
(11) 2899—T. A. D.	... 14th November 1911 ...	The Comptroller.
(12) 2997—L. A. D. 289	... 15th November 1911 ...	Do.
(13) 3589—L. A. D. 315	... 16th December 1911 ...	Do.

No. 5906-20—L. B. 59-11-40, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—*Constitution of Local Boards.*—The number of District and Taluk Boards remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 8 and 77 respectively. Out of the 164 Unions at the close of the previous year, one (Maddur) was constituted a Municipality under the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, and one in each of the Tarikere and Hiriyur Taluks, *viz.*, Lakkavalli and Iyamangala, was abolished on the representation of the inhabitants and the recommendation of the District Boards concerned. Five Union Panchayats were newly constituted during the year, namely, Jalamangala in the Closepet Sub-Taluk, Kulaghatta in the Honnali Taluk and Tyavanige, Daginakatte and Agarabannihatti in the Channagiri Taluk. There were thus 166 Union Panchayats at the end of the year.

2. *Regulations, Rules, etc.*—As before, the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was governed by the Mines Regulation and the Rules thereunder, and the District and Taluk Boards and the Union Panchayats administered their affairs in accordance with the Local Boards Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder. Rule 8 of the Rules under the Local Boards Regulation was modified during the year so as to include the District Sanitary Officer as a member of the District Board in addition to the District Medical Officer.

3. *K. G. F. Sanitary Board.*—On the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board there were on the last day of the year fourteen members, of whom seven were officials and the rest non-officials nominated by the Mining Board and approved by the Government. Of these fourteen, again, ten were Europeans and four Indians as in the previous year. Seven meetings were held during the year and the average attendence of the members was five officials and five non-officials or ten in all.

4. *District Boards.*—The eight District Boards had in all on the last day of the year, 204 members against a sanctioned strength of 207 members. Of these, sixty were *ex-officio*, sixty-nine were non-officials elected by the Taluk Boards and the remaining seventy-five were non-officials appointed by the Government. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, namely, four, and the average attendance of the members was 5·5 officials and thirteen non-officials or 18·5 in all. The attendance of the Amildars at the meetings of the District Boards was secured whenever necessary and this tended to the speedy disposal of the matters under the consideration of the Boards.

5. *Taluk Boards.*—The number of members on the Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,150 in all as against the sanctioned strength of 1,155 members. Of these nine were Europeans and the rest Indians. Of these again, 368 were

ex-officio members, 414 non-official members appointed by the Government and 368 non-officials elected by the rural population and the Municipal Boards. Seventy of the Taluk Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, namely, six, while the remaining seven Taluk Boards of Kankanhalli, Tiptur, Nagamangala, Shimoga, Kadur, Tarikere and Koppa met only five times. The average attendance of members at the meetings was three officials and five non-officials or eight in all, that is, a little over 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength of members, *viz.*, fifteen for each Board. The attendance of members at the meetings of twenty-nine Taluk Boards was less than 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength and it was the least in Channapatna, being only 4·34, a little over the quorum of four members prescribed under the rules. The number of non-official members who attended the meetings was on the average more than the number of official members except in the Taluk Boards of Hoskote and Tirthahalli, where it was the reverse and in the Boards of T.-Narsipur, Arkalgud, Nagar and Sagar, where the officials and non-officials attended in equal numbers on the average. The average attendance of *ex-officio* members at the meetings of Kankanhalli, Channapatna, Nanjangud and Hosdurga Taluk Boards was less than two for a strength of five *ex-officio* members. This State of things cannot be regarded as satisfactory and Government wish to impress on all members of local bodies the need for regular attendance at the meetings. In particular, officials who are members of local bodies *ex-officio* should regard it as an important branch of their official duties to attend the meetings regularly and to co-operate in the local administration as far as possible.

6. *Unions.*—There were at the end of the year 166 Union Panchayats with 1,304 members against the sanctioned strength of 1,318 members. Of these 348 were officials and 956 non-officials appointed by the Government. In sixty-eight Unions not less than the prescribed number of meetings, namely, twelve, was held, while in ninety-two Unions the number of meetings held was less than twelve. In the marginally noted six Unions no meetings were held at all. The members for the Kulaghatta Panchayat were appointed very late in the year. The inhabitants of Arabilachi are reported to oppose the formation of their village into a Union. In the Harohalli, Kodihalli and Dummi Unions no meetings were held in the previous year also. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·5 officials and four non-officials or 5·5 in all, against an average strength of eight members for each Union, and was on the whole fair. In seventeen Unions all the non-official members attended all the meetings. In fifteen Unions, the attendance was less than 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength and in 11 Unions it was just equal to the quorum, namely, three. Government note with regret that no official member attended even a single meeting in any of the Unions in the Honnali Taluk and in the Unions of Motagondahalli in the Magadi Taluk, Udri and Hache in the Sorab Taluk, Vaddanhal, Pandavamatti and Nallur in the Channagiri Taluk. The Presidents are requested to impress on the official members concerned the need for regular attendance at the meetings.

1. Kulaghatta	...	Honnali Taluk.
2. Arabilachi	...	Shimoga Taluk.
3. Harohalli	...	Kankanhalli Taluk.
4. Kodihalli	...	Do.
5. Dummi	...	Holalkere Taluk.
6. Bahadurghatta	...	Chitaldrug Taluk.

7. *Absence from meetings.*—Two members who were absent for more than six meetings of the Kadur District Board and one member who was absent for more than three consecutive meetings of the Mudgere Taluk Board were removed and fresh members were appointed in their stead.

8. *Finance Committees.*—In the Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts, the Finance Committees are reported to have met frequently and to have done good work during the year. In the Mysore District the Committee met only once and no information has been furnished in the report of the Bangalore District as regards the number of meetings held and the work done by the Committee. The attention of these Boards is invited to Rules 120 and 121 of the Rules under the Local Boards Regulation laying down that the monthly account of the District Board should be placed before the Finance Committee for review and approval and that the accounts of the District Board should be examined by the Committee every month.

Local Fund and Sanitary (Local Boards), dated 24th February 1912.

9. *Relations of the Boards with one another.*—The relations of the Taluk Boards with the District Boards and of the Union Panchayats with the respective Taluk Boards continued to be satisfactory. No Taluk Board was declared independent of the District Board under Section 13 of the Regulation, and no occasion arose for the exercise of the powers given by Section 12 of the Regulation of providing for the performance of any duty imposed on a Taluk Board or Panchayat which it failed to perform. The resolutions of the Taluk Boards and of the Union Panchayats were not materially altered or reversed by their respective District and Taluk Boards except in a few cases in the Kolar, Mysore and Hassan Districts in regard to matters chiefly relating to the establishment of Vaidyasalas, the execution of certain Public Works and the provisions to be made in the budget for the year 1911-12.

10. *Financial position.*—The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,56,257 and Rs. 7,60,814 against Rs. 8,34,375 and Rs. 7,54,704, respectively, in the previous year. The expenditure in no case exceeded the receipts. The balance rose from Rs. 3,66,155 to Rs. 4,61,598 or by about 11 per cent of the receipts during the year. All the Boards had the prescribed minimum balance, namely, one-eighth of the receipts. The expenditure in the Tumkur District was slightly more and that in the Kadur and Hassan Districts slightly less than the budget allotment for the year. In the other districts a considerable portion of the budget grant was allowed to lapse chiefly under Public Works, the lapses ranging from about 5 per cent in the Bangalore District to 23, 23 and 27 per cent in the Kolar Gold Fields and the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts respectively. The incidence of revenue per 100 of the rural population was Rs. 16-7-8, of which Rs. 10-8-1 was derived from the local cess, Rs. 1-11-2 from house and mohatarfa taxes, Rs. 1-3-0 from contributions and the balance from other miscellaneous sources. The expenditure per 100 of the population was Rs. 14-1-3 of which Rs. 7-5-2 was spent on works executed by the Public Works Department. Rs. 1-10-11 on works executed by the Civil Department, Rs. 1-9-4 on conservancy and sanitation and the balance on miscellaneous public improvements, etc.

11. *Local cess.*—The contribution of the 76 per cent of the local cess on land revenue was, as usual, the principal source of income to the District Funds. It amounted to Rs. 5,45,987 or Rs. 3,153 more than that realised during the previous year.

12. *House and mohatarfa taxes.*—The income under this head was Rs. 88,235 against Rs. 83,531 in the previous year. Coercive measures for the collection of these taxes are reported to have been taken only in the Shimoga District where in all 193 distress warrants were issued but no property was sold for the realization of the taxes due. The average income from house tax in the Unions was Rs. 125 for 100 houses.

13. *Tolls.*—The income from tolls rose from Rs. 31,532 to Rs. 36,505. The increase was chiefly in the Hassan District and was due to the establishment of a toll-gate near Karehalli in the Channarayapatna Taluk and to the credit to the proper head in the year under review of the amounts which had been held under deposits in the accounts of the previous year.

14. *Public works.*—The total outlay on public works was Rs. 4,67,885 or about 61 per cent of the total expenditure during the year. Of this amount, Rs. 1,02,397 was spent on original works, Rs. 3,00,667 on repairs, Rs. 63,178 on establishments, and Rs. 1,643 on tools and plant. The expenditure on works proper executed by the Civil Department was Rs. 78,999 against the budget grant of Rs. 1,55,210. About 49 per cent of the grant was allowed to lapse in all, heavy lapses occurring in the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts and the Kolar Gold Fields. In the Chitaldrug District bills for works executed were not received before the close of the year, and copious rainfall impeded the progress of many of the well works. In the Kolar Gold Fields, some of the budgetted works were not taken up and some were abandoned. In the Mysore District not one of the Amildars is reported to have realised his responsibility in regard to the execution of works. The President of the Mysore District Board is of opinion that the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary

Inspectors have not been as useful as they were expected to be in the beginning, that their knowledge of engineering is of a very low order, that it will be some time before they can become really useful to the Amildars in carrying out the Local Fund works and that the unsatisfactory condition which exists in regard to the execution of works is in no small measure due to the inexperience of many of these Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. It behoves the supervising officers to inspect the Local Fund works during their tours, and issue such instructions as may be necessary for the speedy execution of works, so as to minimise as far as possible the lapses of budget grants. The total length of roads repaired by the Public Works Department was 3,503 miles at an average expenditure of Rs. 73 a mile. In the Hassan District 70 miles of village roads were newly opened with the help of the raiyats at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,344, and in the Chitaldrug District, 3¼ miles at an estimated cost of Rs. 200. The reports of the other districts do not furnish any information regarding the village roads opened. It is, however, seen from the Revenue Administration Report hat in tthe Mysore and Shimoga Districts, the improvement of village communications received a fair amount of attention and that the condition of the existing village roads in all the districts was generally good.

15. *Local Fund Dispensaries.*—A new Local Fund Dispensary was opened at Chelur in the Bagepalli Taluk. During the year the District Funds contributed Rs. 53,134 towards the maintenance in part of 110 Local Fund Dispensaries wherein 929,649 patients received treatment. In the Hosdurga Dispensary 19,196 patients are shown as having been treated as against 6,757 in the previous year. This large rise in the number of patients treated requires explanation. A grant of Rs. 200 per annum was made by the Hassan District Board to the Redfern Memorial Hospital at Hassan. The following contributions were made during the year for the construction of new dispensary buildings and quarters for the Hospital staff:—

	Rs.
Female Dispensary at Sagar	1,000
Do at Chikballapur	1,923
Local Fund Dispensary at Siralkoppa	2,554
Do at Nanjangud	3,424
Do at Saklespur	3,529
Lady Apothecary's quarters, Shimoga	1,081
Hospital Assistant and Midwife's quarters at Magadi	1,059
Hospital Assistant's quarters at Hanbal	471
Do at Archalli	471
Midwife's quarters at Kolar	417
Total ...	15,929

In addition to the above, the District Funds contributed Rs. 2,080 for the ordinary improvements and repairs of the dispensary buildings.

16. *Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.*—At Bharmasagar in the Chitaldrug Taluk, a vaidyasala was opened on the 2nd December 1910. There were at the end of the year 30 indigenous medical institutions and the contributions made in support of them during the year out of the District Funds amounted to Rs. 6,848. The number of patients treated in these institutions excepting those in the Mysore District, for which figures have not been furnished, was 112,932 against 100,666 in 1909-10. These institutions are reported to have been popular and to have continued to do good work during the year. The Pandits in charge of the Vaidyasalas generally held certificates granted by the Head Pandit of the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore.

17. *Midwives and Maternity.*—Midwives were newly appointed for Malebennur, Hanbal and Konanur. The midwives sanctioned for Mirle, Kalale, Sargur, Bannur and Kalasa were not entertained during the year. Besides paying one-third of the cost of maintenance of the Maharani's Hospital at Mysore, the District Funds

contributed Rs. 14,370, for the support of 88 midwives, who attended to 5,103 labour cases during the year. The midwives attached to the places noted in the margin attended to more than 100 cases, each and their work was fair. The work done by the midwives attached to Hanbal, Konanur, Malebennur, Kumsi, Vartur, Periyapatna, Yedahalli and Gudibanda was very poor, the number of cases attended to by each being not more than 15 for the whole year. The President of the Shimoga District Board observes that frequent and provincial transfers of midwives tend to diminish their usefulness, which depends largely upon the confidence which a midwife commands with the people among whom she works and which is generally the result of local knowledge coupled with long association, and proposes that a district be regarded as a unit for the purposes of recruitment and transfer of midwives. These remarks are commended to the Senior Surgeon for consideration.

Yelahanka, Closepet, Anekal, Dodballapur, Kolar, Chintamani, Mulbagal, Chikballapur, Srinivaspur, Maddagiri, Sira, Nagamangala, Hole-Narsipur, Sagar, Tarikere and Davangere.

18. *Conservancy and Sanitation.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 79,054 against Rs. 74,306 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly in the Mysore District, where 12 Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were appointed during the year. In the latter part of the year, the scheme of dividing Unions into wards for purposes of supervision of the staff employed for conservancy, etc., by individual members of the panchayats was ordered to be experimentally tried and a report was asked to be submitted at the end of a year as to the result thereof.

19. *Removal of prickly pear, lantana, etc.*—To encourage the removal of lantana and prickly pear, and to check their growth rules were passed tentatively granting certain concessions in the matter of the payment of land revenue and providing for the award of small prizes to the patels and other village officers who take special interest in clearing their villages of this noxious growth. In the Hassan and Tumkur Districts efforts are reported to have been made to induce the people to remove lantana and in the districts of Kolar and Bangalore a fair amount of work is reported to have been done. The reports of the other districts contain no information regarding the steps taken in the matter. The attention of the Presidents is drawn to paras 12 and 13 of the Government Order No. 3298-322—L. R. 508-09-2, dated the 13th November 1910, for observance.

20. *Working of the Village Sanitation Rules.*—On the last day of the year, the rules were in operation in 8,604 villages and separate places had been set apart for storing manure in 5,116 villages. Five hundred and fifty-seven persons were prosecuted for the breach of the rules, of whom 262 persons were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 424 were recovered and credited to the District Funds. In the Kolar District, prosecutions were sparingly resorted to so as to not cause hardship to the ignorant people. About 31 per cent of the prosecutions for the whole State was instituted in the Yedatore Taluk.

21. *Markets and slaughterhouses.*—During the year, 304 applications for licenses to sell articles of human consumption were granted and 151 applications refused by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. The license fees realised amounted to Rs. 566. For vending without licenses seventeen cases were prosecuted on the Kolar Gold Fields and fines amounting to Rs. 85 were levied.

22. *Water-supply.*—On account of the copious rainfall during the year no difficulty was experienced for drinking water and many of the well works in the Kolar and the Chitaldrug Districts could not be carried out. The well-boring operations commenced in the previous year in the Kolar District were continued during the year under review. Further borings were made in two out of the three wells taken up in the Malur Taluk in the previous year and a good supply of water obtained. Another experiment was conducted in a well at Kolar where 120 feet were bored down and water stood at sixty-four feet depth from the ground level. The total cost incurred on the well-boring operations was Rs. 2,525 during the year. Towards the actual cost of supplying water from Bethamangala the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board contributed Rs. 1,770 during the year.

23. *Plague preventive measures, etc.*—Inoculation against plague and evacuation were the measures adopted to check the spread of plague. The people of Birur and other places in the Kadur District are reported to have proved obstructive, and to have consequently suffered a heavy loss. A reward of Rs. 5 in the shape of a silver medal was sanctioned by the Kolar District Board to the Patel of Brahmarahalli in the Gudibanda Sub-Taluk, who by effective and intelligent persuasion got the whole village evacuated on the very first appearance of dead rats and thus prevented the spread of the infection. On the Kolar Gold Fields no less than 20,808 persons were inoculated through the liberality of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons who gave two days' wages to such of the Mining employees as got themselves inoculated. The expenditure incurred from the District Funds on measures for the prevention of epidemic diseases amounted to Rs. 3,243 of which Rs. 2,826 was spent by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

24. *Vaccination.*—In rural parts outside the Municipal Towns 65,378 persons were vaccinated during the year. Two temporary vaccinators were employed by the Sanitary Board on the Kolar Gold Fields where vaccination was made compulsory for a period of five years from the 11th August 1910. There was a general decrease in the number of persons vaccinated in all the districts except Kadur. In the Kolar District including the Gold Fields, the number of persons vaccinated decreased from 30,325 in the previous year to 14,956 in the year under review. The decrease is reported to have been chiefly due to plague and to insufficiency of lymph from February to April 1911, when it was most needed. The President of the Shimoga District Board observes that the vaccination work would have been better if the Amildars had taken interest in the matter. The President of the Kolar District Board also states that to extract good work from the Vaccinators they should be placed under the supervision of the Amildars. The Kurnool system of vaccination is reported to have worked satisfactorily in the Kolar District. In the Mysore District it is reported that there was a great deal of opposition on the part of the raiyats on account of their ignorance and perversity. In this connection, the observations made in para 22 of the Kolar District Board are instructive. It is there observed that "it is not apathy or wilful hostility of the people in the rural areas against vaccination which has to be overcome but it is their ignorance which has to be intelligently combated and that when once they are sympathetically spoken to and the effects of vaccination clearly expounded there is no trouble" and it is further stated that "by this simple procedure in places where people were said to be not in favour of vaccination all the unprotected children were vaccinated in the course of a single day."

25. *Vital statistics.*—The number of births and deaths registered during the year was 91,658 and 95,669 against 81,879 and 89,095 in the previous year. There was a large decrease in the number of deaths from cholera and small-pox especially in the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts. In the Tumkur, and Hassan Districts there was a slight increase in the number of deaths from cholera.

26. *Accommodation for travellers.*—For the convenience of the travelling public 136 travellers' bungalows and 231 musafirkhanas and other buildings were maintained at a cost of Rs. 25,094 from the District Funds. The fees collected for the occupation of these buildings amounted to Rs. 2,658, or about ten per cent of the expenditure incurred for the upkeep of these buildings. During the year, the construction of a musafirkhana at Hassan at a cost of Rs. 5,020 was completed, and the construction of a musafirkhana at Chintamani was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,321. The inspection lodges at Borankanve and Kunigal, the musafirkhana at Tiriyur and the travellers' bungalow at Tirumani, all in the Tumkur District, came under the supervision of the District Board and a care-taker was appointed to each of these buildings. The inspection lodge at Kalhalli in the Chitaldrug Taluk and the musafirkhana at Mallasandra in the Kolar Taluk were vested in the respective District Boards under Section 19 of the Local Boards Regulation for use as musafirkhanas. The travellers' bungalow at Jodikatte was ordered to be sold as the building was of no use to the travelling public. The buildings are reported to have been generally cleanly kept and freely resorted to by the public. Many of the buildings in the Shimoga District are reported to be in a very

dilapidated condition, and some of them to be even unsafe for occupation and past the stage of repairs. The President of the Shimoga District Board observes that it would be better if these buildings are thoroughly renovated once for all. The District Board should take the necessary action to improve the buildings so as to make them safe and convenient to the travelling public.

27. *Breeding bulls.*—An expenditure of Rs. 140 was incurred by the District Boards on the supply of Amrut Mahal bulls at concession rates, and for feeding the bulls. During the year, one bull was supplied to the Chitaldrug District. Breeding bulls were maintained in all the districts except Tumkur. It was found in the Hassan District that the Amrut Mahal bulls, when taken away from the Amrut Mahal herd of cattle, did not prove useful as breeding bulls, and so the purchase of a Hallikar bull for breeding purposes was recently sanctioned on the recommendation of the Hassan District Board.

28. *Veterinary charges.*—The District Funds contributed two-thirds of the maintenance charges of the eight Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals, one at each of the headquarters of the district. The expenditure incurred during the year from the District Funds on this account was Rs. 2,354, against Rs. 2,410 in the previous year. The Local Funds General contributed the cost of the establishments maintained in the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries excepting the Veterinary and Assistant Veterinary Inspectors. The expenditure incurred from the Local Funds General for this purpose was Rs. 2,938. The institutions are reported to have been popular.

29. *Cattle shows and exhibitions.*—Rules were passed during the year for the regulation of cattle shows. An industrial and agricultural exhibition was organised at Chitaldrug in connection with an educational exhibition and was a great success. A pony show at Harihar and an industrial and agricultural exhibition on a small scale at Channagiri were held in connection with the cattle shows at those places. Cattle shows were held also at Hassan and Nanjangud and at Ghatisubramanya in the Dodballapur Taluk, Kyamenhalli in the Koratagere Sub-Taluk, Chunchinkatte in the Yedatore Taluk, Mudukathore in the T.-Narsipur Taluk, Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpete Taluk, Maddur in the Mandya Taluk, Himavantagopalaswami Hills in the Gundlupet Taluk, Kudli in the Shimoga Taluk, Sivane in the Tarikere Taluk and Antaraghatte in the Kadur Taluk. At the exhibition at Chitaldrug and the cattle shows at Hassan, Harihar, Sivane, Antaraghatte, Kudli and Channagiri the officers of the Veterinary Department explained to the raiyats assembled the importance of breeding good cattle, how they are to be reared, the causes of the various cattle diseases and their treatment and the measures to be adopted for preventing them. Popular lectures were also delivered on the preservation of cattle manure, on insect pests and on other agricultural matters, and the use of improved ploughs and other agricultural implements was demonstrated. The total outlay incurred from the District Funds on cattle shows and exhibitions during the year was Rs. 1,760, against Rs. 1,378, in the previous year.

30. *Schools.*—A grant of Rs. 100 was made by the Chitaldrug District Board towards the maintenance of the Weaving School at Chitaldrug.

31. *Local Funds General.*—The income under Local Funds General was Rs. 1,91,420, of which Rs. 1,66,978 or 87 per cent was derived from the contribution of the 67 per cent of the local cess on abkari and miscellaneous items of revenue. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,83,904, of which 16 per cent was spent on public works, 36 per cent on Technical Instruction and the balance on miscellaneous items. The balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 1,67,298.

32. *Railways.*—Towards the close of the year sanction was accorded to the Kolar District Board raising a Debenture Loan of 3 lakhs of rupees to construct a Railway from Kolar to Bowringpet.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

33. *General.*—Government note with satisfaction that the non-official members of the Boards continued to evince a growing interest in the local affairs under their management.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Presidents of the District Boards.
The President of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Local Fund and Sanitary (Municipal), dated 26th February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 49, dated the 17th October 1911, from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Mysore, submitting advance copies of the Report of the Board for the year 1910-11.

2. Letter No. 158, dated the 24th October 1911, from the same officer, submitting a copy of the resolution of the Board adopting the report submitted with the above.

3. Letter No. 3328—S. A. 276, dated the 2nd December 1911, from the Comptroller, Mysore Government, submitting the final accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board for the year 1910-11.

No. 5951-90—Ml. 74-11-9, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. The receipts of the Board during the year amounted to Rs. 2,92,894 under service heads and Rs. 11,487 under suspense heads. Including the opening balance, the amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,06,294, of which a sum of Rs. 2,69,903 was spent under service heads and Rs. 13,433 under suspense heads, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 22,958 at the end of the year.

3. Out of 365 properties notified for acquisition in the Fort, 59 were acquired at a cost of Rs. 2,02,580 during the year. Apart from one property acquired by agreement, the total number of properties acquired up to the end of the year is given as 313 and the number remaining to be acquired as 52 in Statement No. II, but in para 12 of the report the figures given are 316 and 49. The discrepancy requires explanation.

4. In the other areas under the operations of the Board 38 properties were notified for acquisition during the year, bringing the total number so dealt with to 5,549 up to the end of the year. Of these 4,581 were acquired up to the end of the year including 34 acquired during the year, leaving 968 to be acquired. The acquisition of these properties has been deferred pending the decision of the Board after due inspection, as to the absolute necessity for acquiring them.

5. The progress under construction was not much. The main work of the Executive Engineer's Division consisted in the preparation of a comprehensive drainage scheme with underground sewers and outfall works for the whole city at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,41,099. During the year 56 properties were demolished by the Board at a total cost of Rs. 6,439.

6. A sum of Rs. 5,300 was advanced by the Board for house-building purposes. From loans already made a sum of Rs. 1,671 was recovered towards the principal and Rs. 236 towards interest. The amount of principal outstanding was Rs. 13,134 at the end of the year, of which Rs. 5,091 were overdue. It is noted that interest amounting to Rs. 684 has been recovered, though the amount due on that account was only Rs. 554 as detailed in Statement III. It is not clear why more interest was recovered in this way.

7. Government desire their thanks to be conveyed to the Trustees for their labours during the year.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

33. *General.*—Government note with satisfaction that the non-official members of the Boards continued to evince a growing interest in the local affairs under their management.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Presidents of the District Boards.
The President of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

Enc.—c. v.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Local Fund and Sanitary (Municipal), dated 26th February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 49, dated the 17th October 1911, from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Mysore, submitting advance copies of the Report of the Board for the year 1910-11.

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C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Local Fund and Sanitary (Sanitary), dated 24th February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 1851, dated the 1st November 1911, from the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, submitting the Report on Plague Administration in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

No. 5897—SAN. 81-11-3, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—Government note with regret that during the year under review, there was a large increase in the number of plague attacks and deaths, as compared with the previous two years. The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths during each of these three years :—

		1908-09	1909-10	1910-11
Attacks	...	6,339	5,182	12,697
Deaths	...	4,464	3,688	8,886

The attacks and deaths per thousand of population were 2·33 and 1·63 as against 0·95 and 0·67, respectively, in 1909-10 and 1·16 and 0·82 in 1908-09. The highest number of attacks and the highest number of deaths recorded in any one month were 2,323 and 1,586, respectively, in November 1910 and the lowest 315 and 211 in May 1911. The Mysore District suffered the most with 2,337 cases and 1,724 deaths, and the Tumkur District the least with 534 cases and 382 deaths.

2. The usual preventive measures, *viz.*, evacuation, disinfection, destruction of rats and inoculation were adopted for combating the disease. As in previous years, shed materials were supplied free to the poor and at cost price to others to facilitate prompt evacuation, and special establishments were sanctioned for guarding property in the evacuated towns and in camps. It is noted with satisfaction that in many cases an epidemic of plague was averted by the prompt evacuation of the place by the people. The Sanitary Commissioner refers in para 24 of the report to the factors that mar the effects of evacuation. As already observed in reviewing the report for the year 1909-10, it behoves the Sanitary and the Revenue authorities to advise and warn the people against the risk run in frequenting infected houses or removing articles therefrom.

3. The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 286,621 at a cost of Rs. 6,667-10-0 or an average of 4⅝th pies per rat against 325,963 at a cost of Rs. 7,163-8-7 or an average of 4⅕th pies in the previous year. The system of paying rewards for the destruction of rats has since been ordered to be discontinued as the efforts towards extirpating them by this means did not prove successful and the result achieved was out of all proportion to the expenditure incurred. The importance of getting their premises rid of rats has, however, been impressed on all householders.

4. During the year, 54,614 persons were inoculated as against 72,880 in the previous year. The largest number of inoculations was in the Kolar District, including the Gold Fields, *viz.*, 22,000. The statistics furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner show clearly how effective inoculation is as a protection against plague. It is satisfactory to note that the attitude of the public towards inoculation is becoming favorable and that, once the operations are commenced and the process and results expounded intelligently, no opposition is raised.

5. The percentage of recoveries to admissions in the Plague Hospitals at Bangalore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Tumkur shows that the treatment of patients therein was efficacious.

6. The total expenditure incurred in connection with plague preventive measures during the year was Rs. 45,903 as against Rs. 44,719 in 1909-10.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Local Fund and Sanitary (Sanitary), dated 24th February 1912.

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C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General Reports, dated 26th February 1912.

READ—

The following summary of Representative Assembly Subject No. 312 of 1910 and the reply of Government thereto, in regard to the rules for the election of members to the Representative Assembly :—

Subject No. 312.
Election of members to the Representative Assembly.
(*a*) Mr. M. Subba Rao, Heggaddevankote Taluk.
(*b*) Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality, and M. C. Rangaiengar, Mysore Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) There are no definite rules for the election of representatives and each district has its own rules, so to speak. Cases of difficulty are considered and decided as they arise. It is desirable to have a set of definite rules on the subject prescribing the duties of members, the qualifications of electors and the manner in which the claims of shikmidars, hissedars and such like persons for a vote are to be decided.

(*b*) The qualification for voting and election to the Representative Assembly is the payment of prescribed revenues to Government. The Rules of 1894 also insist upon that qualification. But in practice, payment of revenue in the taluk is ignored and the persons holding khate alone to the required minimum whether they own lands or not, are considered eligible for voting and election. This practice cuts at the very root of the property qualification prescribed by Government. Instructions may, therefore, be issued that the payment of prescribed revenue to Government in the taluk, irrespective of owning nominal khate, must be the primary qualification for voting and election.

(*c*) For securing better representation of the educated classes at the Representative Assembly, property qualifications in the case of graduates of some standing may be removed or at least lowered. Property qualifications may continue to determine the eligibility of electors.

(*c*) Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality.

Mr. V. Raghavachar opposed this suggestion.

Reply of Government.—(*a*) & (*b*). The question is under the consideration of Government.

(*c*) Recorded.

No. G. 4480-8—G. R. 8-11-1, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—Government observe that the orders of Government recently passed and noted in the margin, deal with the representations (*a*) and (*b*) read above, to a sufficient extent, and they are of opinion that an extension of the right of voting or election to *Shikmidars* or mere tenants of land owners, is not necessary.

1. Government Order No. G. 86-44—G. R. 15-03-1, dated the 4th July 1911, declaring that payment of land revenue or taxes on lands or other property held in ownership, and not the mere holding of the *Khata* or *Patta*, should be the qualification required for electing, or being elected to, the Representative Assembly.
2. Government Order No. G. 611-20—G. R. 16-09-6, dated the 27th July 1911, extending to raiyats and merchants in Inam villages, the privilege of electing or being elected as members of the Representative Assembly.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, for communication to the member concerned.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General Miscellaneous, dated 3rd February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 11—A. C., dated the 20th July 1911, from the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference, submitting for the information and orders of Government the Proceedings of the 1st meeting of the Agricultural Committee held on the 19th August 1911, together with the budget estimates for 1911-12 and soliciting the approval of Government to the resolutions of the Committee and to the following proposals:—

1. That Mr. K. Subba Rao, Secretary to the Committee and Provisional Secretary to the Conference, be relieved of his duties in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

2. That the five peons working under him in the Revenue Commissioner's office may be transferred for work under the Secretary until a full-time Revenue Commissioner with two Assistants should be appointed.

3. That he may be permitted to publish in Part II of the *Mysore Gazette*, both English and Kanarese, and in the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*, such information as may be useful to the public and in English only the resolutions carried out at the monthly meetings.

No. G. 3971-7—G. M. 36-11-83, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The budget has since been sanctioned and steps taken to relieve Mr. Subba Rao of his work in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

2. The employment of the five peons referred to in the Conference office is sanctioned, their places in the menial establishment of the Revenue Commissioner's office being kept unfilled until further orders.

3. Government consider that no specific approval by them to the resolutions of the Committees is required, as the Committees have to report to the Conference, which in its turn reports to Government, upon any general scheme of action. In regard to experiments, the Chairman's attention is invited to Government Order No. G. 843-7—G. M. 36-11-17, dated the 7th August 1911, allowing the Committees full discretion to incur expenditure and giving the Chairmen ample power to sanction the necessary charges.

4. As regards the publication of the resolutions and other matters of interest, Government are pleased to direct that the Chairmen of the Committees be vested with the discretion to publish them, if and when they see fit.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Chairman, Agricultural Committee.
The Chairman, Education Committee.
The Chairman, Industries and Commerce Committee.
The Provisional Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore .

READ—

Returns of dismissals for the quarter ending the 30th September 1911 submitted by Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts in pursuance of Government Proceedings No. G. 1214-5—G. F. 124 of 1903-04, dated the 2nd September 1904.

No. G. 4367-4414—G. M. 140-11-46, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The accompanying statement showing the name, designation and other particulars of Government servants, of and above the rank of peons, who have been dismissed from service during the quarter ending the 30th September 1911, is forwarded to Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Heads of Departments
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Enl.—c. v.

Statement of dismissals for the quarter ending the 30th September 1911.

Serial No.	District	Department	Name of person	Designation of office	Amount of pay	Date of dismissal	Grounds of dismissal	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.			
1	Kadur .	Revenue ...	H. Ananthiah ...	Deputy Munshi, Mudgere Taluk ..	12—1—15	13th July 1911 ...	For having misappropriated Government money.	.....
2	Hassan ...	Judicial ...	Gundappa ...	2nd grade process server, Munsiff's Court, Hassan.	7—0—0	*8th July 1910 ...	Unsatisfactory work and misconduct	*He was under suspension from 8th July 1910 and the dismissal order was only passed on the 30th August 1911.
3	Mysore ..	Do ...	Subhaji Rao ...	2nd grade process server, Munsiff's Court, Seringapatam.	7—0—0	14th September 1911...	Temporary embezzlement of witness batta entrusted to him.	
4	Chitaldrug ...	Police ...	Mara Naik ...	2nd class Constable No. 288 .	7—0—0	29th August 1911 ...	He was convicted under Sections 457 and 380 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.	
5	Do ..	Do ...	Imdekere Naik ...	Do No 423 ..	7—0—0	30th August 1911 ...	He was convicted under Sections 212 and 213 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to three months' regorous imprisonment.	
6	Mysore ..	Do ..	Rangaiengar ..	1st grade Daffadar . ..	16—0—0	8th September 1911 ...	Objectionable moral character and unsatisfactory work. He was charged with kidnapping a girl but the case ended in discharge.	
7	Do ...	Do ...	B. V Narasimha Iyengar	Acting Police Inspector ..	40—0—0	*29th May 1911 ...	He left his headquarters for Melkote without leave and permission and wrote false diaries on the days he was absent, as if he were present at headquarters. He behaved very impertinently to his superior officers. He was also found to be thoroughly unreliable.	*His name was omitted to be shown in the return for the last quarter.
8	Bangalore .	Excise ..	Santhojee .	Peon, Excise Commissioner's office ...	7—0—0	19th July 1911 ...	Misbehavior and disobedience of orders	

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General Miscellaneous, dated 23rd February 1912.

READ—

The report on the working of the Archæological Department for the year 1910-11, submitted by the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches in Mysore, with his letter No. 36, dated the 19th September 1911.

No. G. 4421-2—G. M. 127-11-4, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. Government note with interest that several new inscriptions of importance have been discovered during the year under report and that the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches has been doing his work with zeal and earnestness.

3. The attention of the Superintendent, Government Press, is invited to the remarks of the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches, contained in para 54 of the report, regarding the slow progress made in printing the revised edition of the Sravanabelagola Volumes and the Karnataka Sabdanusasana and the Superintendent is requested to arrange for the early completion of the work.

4. It is noted that much progress has not been made during the year in the preparation of the General Index to the Volumes of the Epigraphica Karnatica. The Officer in charge of Archæological Researches is requested to arrange for the work being expedited. The Chief Engineer, Muzrai Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioners concerned will be addressed regarding the suggested preservation of certain ancient temples brought to notice in the report.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Officer in charge of Archæological Researches in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Government Press.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General Miscellaneous, dated 24th February 1912.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1910-11, submitted by the Chief Engineer with his letter No. 9415, dated 24th October 1911.

No. G. 4454-63—G. M. 147-11-5, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The year under review was one of normal progress. Two important projects in respect of which substantial progress was made may, however, be specially mentioned. Firstly, as a result of the investigations and surveys made in connection with the Marikanave Reservoir, definite proposals were formulated to improve the conditions of irrigation under the Reservoir and secure better financial results. Among the improvements proposed, are the construction of a high level canal at a cost of about 8½ lakhs of rupees and the introduction of the block system of irrigation under the existing as well as the proposed canals to mitigate the evils of oversaturation and salt efflorescence and to prevent the spread of malaria among the population of the tract traversed by the canals. Secondly, the surveys for the construction of a large reservoir by throwing a dam across the Cauvery at Kannambadi about eight miles up the river to the west of Seringapatam, were completed during the year. This Reservoir is intended to provide storage for insuring the present power supply to the Kolar Gold Fields and to restore the hot weather supply of water to the existing cultivation in the Cauvery valley and to extend irrigation.

2. Satisfactory progress was made in the work of restoration and improvement of some of the important irrigation works, such as, closing the breach in the Krishnarajakatte Anikat, improving the Devaraja Channel, reconstruction of the slipped portion of the bund of Ramasagar tank and restoring the irrigation channels of the same and constructing a new tank at Sowlanga, Honnali Taluk.

3. The progress of works under "The Minor Tank Restoration Scheme" was not satisfactory as out of an allotment of one lakh of rupees, Rs. 33,000 or about a third of the grant was allowed to lapse for one reason or another. The Chief Engineer reports that there was a decline in the work done both in the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts and that Shimoga and Kadur were the most backward in this respect. *The Government would again invite the attention of* the Deputy Commissioners to this important Scheme and express the hope that they will exert themselves and show better results during the present year.

4. The proportion of establishment charges to the total expenditure on public works is observed to be 24 per cent.

5. The Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the energy with which certain large and important projects have been prepared by the Chief Engineer Mr. M. Visvesvaraya and the high hopes which are entertained of the early and successful completion of the projects which have been sanctioned. The Government also note with satisfaction the Chief Engineer's observations regarding the creditable manner in which the officers and subordinates of the Department have discharged their respective duties.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General (Miscellaneous), dated 27th February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 239, dated the 15th November 1911, from the Economic Botanist and Superintendent, Government Gardens, submitting the Annual Report on the working of the Government Gardens and Parks in Mysore for the year 1910-11.

No. G. 4529—G. M. 170-11-3, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. There has been a delay of two and a half months in the submission of the report.

3. The report contains a record of steady work carried on during the year towards the improvement of the Government Gardens and Parks.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Superintendent, Government Gardens.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

READ—

Letter No. 177-35, dated 9th January 1912, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District:—

"I have the honor to state that the temple of Sri Mallikarjuna Devaru at Megaravalli in the Tirthahalli Taluk is endowed with Inam lands aggregating to 12 acres and 35 guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 30 as detailed below:—

Survey No.	Class of land	Extent A.	g.	Assessment Rs.	a.	p.
95	Wet	0	18	1	12	0
194	Do	6	28	15	0	0
195	Do	0	29	1	12	0
197	Do	0	19	1	4	0
198	Do	0	21	1	4	0
199	Do	1	24	3	8	0
200	Dry	0	5	0	0	0
	Wet	2	11	5	8	0
		12	35	30	0	0

2. In an enquiry made by the shekdar of Agumbe hobli in November 1905, it was ascertained that the lands in the khate of the Devaru were in the enjoyment of Thammayya Heggade, patel of the village, and his relatives, who paid the archaks of the temple an annual rent of 29 chitni khandies of paddy for the conduct of the daily puja in the temple, but made no allowance for the special services to be performed in the temple. The temple lands were virtually treated as the personal property of Thammayya Heggade and his relatives. When questioned by the shekdar, Thammayya Heggade was unable to explain on what authority he got the management of the temple after the death of the late Vahivatdar Dugganna Heggade.

3. The Amildar of Tirthahalli Taluk, in submitting the records with his ittilla No. 389, dated 30th September 1907, recommended the resumption of the temple lands and their being leased out on more favourable terms for the benefit of the institution. The then Deputy Commissioner Mr. M. Narain Rao, in his order of 3rd January 1908, sanctioned the Amildar's proposals, and directed that proposals should be submitted for the better administration of the institution.

4. The lands were accordingly leased out for a period of ten years to one Shambhatta of Megaravalli on an annual rent of 90 chitni khandies from the year 1908-09. It is ascertained from the Amildar's report No. 364, dated 29th November 1911, that the lessee has executed an agreement in the prescribed form and has been paying the gutta amount every year.

5. In a petition dated 25th November 1908, Thammayya Heggade preferred a complaint against the order directing the resumption of the temple lands. In reply to this an endorsement was issued to him on 4th December 1908, that the order already issued on the subject, could not be interfered with and that, if necessary, he might prefer an appeal to Government. No further complaints on the subject have been received since then.

6. Under the above circumstances, I request that sanction may be accorded to the action taken by my predecessor Mr. M. Narain Rao in this matter, and to the enclosed scale of expenditure in the temple which provides for the daily and special services in the temple and leaves a fair margin for any occasional repairs of the temple building.

7. The vernacular records on the subject accompany for reference and obliging return."

No. 1792-3—Muz. 378-11-2, dated Bangalore, 3rd February 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The Deputy Commissioner's action in resuming possession of the lands from Thammayya Heggade and in assuming the direct management of the temple are approved.

2. The scale of expenditure as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner and appended to this order is approved.

Muzrai, dated 3rd February 1912.

The money required for expenditure according to this scale will be drawn by the Amildar on monthly bills. The Comptroller is requested to issue needful instructions in the matter.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, returning the records.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Statement showing the scale of expenditure in the Sri Mallikarjuna Devaru temple at Megarvalli in the Tirthahalli Taluk.

No.	Item	Rate	Amount of monthly expenditure	Total annual expenditure	Remarks
	Income.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Value of 90 chitni kandies of paddy at Rs. 1-8-0 per khandy, Rs. 135-0-0 per annum.	.....	.....	.....	
	Expenditure.				
I	Establishment—				
	Salary of Archak	2 0 0	2 0 0	24 0 0	
II	Nityakatle—				
	(1) Amritapadi, 18 khandies of paddy.	1 8 0	.....	27 0 0	
	(2) Nanda deepa	.....	1 8 0	18 0 0	
	Total ...	.....	.....	45 0 0	
III	Hatchukatle—				
	(1) Jeshta—His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday.	.....	.....	3 0 0	
	(2) Aswayuja—Navaratri	.....	.....	4 0 0	
	(3) Kartika—Deepotsava and feeding on New Moon Day.	.....	.....	15 0 0	
	(4) Magha—Sivaratri ...	.....	.....	3 0 0	
IV	Miscellaneous—				
	(1) Contingencies	.....	.....	1 12 0	
	(2) Jodi and local cess payable to Government annually.	.....	.....	20 4 0	
	Total ...	.....	.....	47 0 0	
	Total expenditure	.....	.....	116 0 0	
	Annual savings	.....	.....	19 0 0	

End.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Muzrai, dated 3rd February 1912.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 34, dated the 17th January 1912, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, reporting that the idol of Sri Anjaneyaswami, at Guddahalli, now a Bechirak village in the Closepet Sub-Taluk, was carried away by somebody and the temple buildings were left in ruins, that in Bhairamangala near Guddahalli, a temple dedicated to Sri Chendramouleswara has been built and the idol of Sri Narayanaswami, which was in the Guddahalli Anjaneyaswami temple, has also been consecrated there, that the new temple is in a good condition and that services are being regularly conducted; and recommending that the undermentioned Inam lands of Guddahalli Anjaneyaswami may be transferred to Sri Narayanaswami in the temple of Sri Chendramouleswara at Bhairamangala:—

Survey No.	Extent	Assessment	Jodi
107, wet	A. 0-31	Rs. 3	Rs 1-8-0
69, dry	„ 3-6	„ 2	„ 1-12-0

No. 1794-6—MUZ. 150-07-10, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the circumstances reported, Government are pleased to sanction the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation. The Inam Superintendent is requested to note the transfer of the Inam lands in the Inam registers of his office.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg.-Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, returning the records.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.

Exd.—c. v.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Muzrai, dated 6th February 1912.

READ—

Petition Registered No. 1106, dated the 19th December 1910, from Atamudu Iyengar, of Melkote appealing against the Mysore Deputy Commissioner's orders rejecting his suit for being appointed as the sole cook of Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote.

Correspondence ending with letter No. 156, dated the 20th October 1911, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

No. 1820—MUZ. 341-10, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The case was heard by Government on the 29th January 1912.

2. The office was registered jointly before 1900, and the arrangement was continued under the orders of the Muzrai Department. The appellant petitioned against this course often, but got no redress. One of his petitions was returned as being unstamped. More than three years afterwards (in December 1908) he filed petition on a stamp paper of Rs. 10, which he styled a suit.

The temple being one completely under the control of Government in the Muzrai Department, no suit can be filed in any Court, and the mere fact that petitioner calls his petition a plaint cannot alter its nature. Of course, the Deputy Commissioner was right in holding that he could not cancel an order passed by a higher authority.

No sufficient grounds are shown to revise an order passed in 1900 and so this petition of appeal is dismissed.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, returning the records.

Exd. -c. v.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Muzrai, dated 8th February 1912.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. 2124-33—M. F. 638-09-4, dated 22nd February 1911, directing that Puduvat Funds only should be deposited in the Government Savings Bank and that the savings of the Muzrai Institutions should be credited to Muzrai Funds.

Letter No. 120—26, dated 9th November 1911, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, enquiring if money deposited by private individuals for the repairs of a temple or for providing a car for a temple may be treated as Puduvat Fund inasmuch as it is to be devoted to a special object or service and thus satisfies the condition laid down in Chief Commissioner's Circular Order No. 3 of 5th June 1872.

No. 1837-8—Muz. 285-11-2, dated Bangalore, 8th February 1912.

Order thereon.—Funds deposited with the object of the *interest* being issued for any specific purpose connected with a temple are the only ones that can be classed as Puduvat Funds.

As money deposited for purposes of repairs of a temple or for providing a car for a temple is *itself* to be spent, it cannot be classed as Puduvat Fund.

But if the devotees at the time of payment desire to invest money in the Savings Bank with a stipulation that principal and interest should be withdrawn for the intended purpose, there will be no objection to the amount being received on such terms.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Bad.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Muzrai, dated 8th February 1912.

READ--

Government Proceedings No. 2124-33—M. F. 638-09-4, dated 22nd February 1911, directing that Puduvat Funds only should be deposited in the Government Savings Bank and that the savings of the Muzrai Institutions should be credited to Muzrai Funds.

Letter No. 120—26, dated 9th November 1911, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, enquiring if money deposited by private individuals for the repairs of a temple or for providing a car for a temple may be treated as Puduvat Fund inasmuch as it is to be devoted to a special object or service and thus satisfies the condition laid down in Chief Commissioner's Circular Order No. 3 of 5th June 1872.

No. 1837-8—MUZ. 285-11-2, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—Funds deposited with the object of the *interest* being issued for any specific purpose connected with a temple are the only ones that can be classed as Puduvat Funds.

As money deposited for purposes of repairs of a temple or for providing a car for a temple is *itself* to be spent, it cannot be classed as Puduvat Fund.

But if the devotees at the time of payment desire to invest money in the Savings Bank with a stipulation that principal and interest should be withdrawn for the intended purpose, there will be no objection to the amount being received on such terms.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Muzrai, dated 21st February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 184, dated 18th December 1911, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, reporting that Mr. Kalasapur Thammaiya, coffee planter, Belur, proposes to deposit Rs. 30,000, in instalments, with a view to provide funds for feeding Brahmin students in his chattram at Belur and recommending that it may be accepted at the favourable rate of 4% interest sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 4007—G. F. 184-06, dated 12th February 1908, as revised by Government Order No. Fl. 473-503—G. F. 15-09-2, dated 15th July 1909 and that the sum of Rs. 3,000 deposited in the Mysore Government Savings Bank at Belur under Account No. 503 may be accepted as the first instalment of the deposit.

No. 1951-3—Muz. 379-11-2, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The object of the deposit being of a charitable nature deserving of encouragement as contemplated in Rule III of the Notification of the 12th February 1908, as revised by Government Order No. Fl. 473-503—G. F. 15-09-2, dated 15th July 1909, the Government are pleased to sanction, as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, the request made by Mr. Thammaiya and to permit him to deposit a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 in instalments of even thousands of Rupees. The rate of interest on the deposit which will not be more than half per cent in excess of the rate allowed by the Government of India on their securities, will, for the present, be 4 per cent.

2. The Comptroller to Government is requested to issue needful instructions to the Deputy Commissioner, Treasury Department, Hassan District, to receive the present deposit of Rs. 3,000 and further deposits under the foregoing para and to get a document executed by the depositor in the form prescribed in Government Order No. Fl. 432-72—G. F. 15-09-1, dated 15th July 1909. One single agreement covering all payments would be sufficient.

3. The interest on the deposit will be paid to Mr. Thammaiya, who should maintain regular accounts and make them available for inspection by Government officers and also submit an annual report with an abstarct of the accounts as ordered in Rule V of the Government Notification of the 15th July 1909.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, returning enclosures.
The Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Mr. K. Thammaiya, Belur.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Muzrai, dated 21st February 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 332, dated 1st February 1912, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, submitting for sanction a scale of expenditure in the Sri Tyaramalleswaraswami temple at Hiriyur, a Muzrai institution endowed with the inam village of Myakalurahalli.

No. 1956-7—Muz. 413-11-2, dated Bangalore, 21st February 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The Deputy Commissioner estimates the income of the institution at Rs. 810 and proposes an expenditure of Rs. 484-12-3 a year. The Deputy Commissioner's proposals being suitable, Government are pleased to sanction the same. The sanctioned scale of expenditure is appended to this Order.

2. As the annual income of the institution is more than Rs. 250, the Comptroller to Government is requested to register this temple as a major institution and to authorise the Amildar to draw on monthly bills the amounts required for expenditure according to the sanctioned scale.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, returning records.
The Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Statement showing the scale of receipts and expenditure of the Tyaramalleswaraswami temple at Hiriyur.

No.	Receipts	Amount	No.	Expenditure	Amount	Remarks
		Rs.			Rs. a. p.	
1	Income from the inam village of Myakalurahalli ...	700		*I. Establishment—*		
2	Kanikes, etc., from devotees	50	1	Pujari	12 0 0	
3	Rent realised from the buildings owned by the temple	60	2	2 paricharaks at Rs. 6 each ..	13 0 0	
			3	2 Bhajantris „ „ ...	12 0 0	
			4	2 Karde „ „ ...	12 0 0	
			5	Sweeper	12 0 0	
				Total ...	60 0 0	
	Total per annum ...	810		*II. Nityakatle—*		
				Paditara and diparadhane ...	60 0 0	Per annum.
				III. Hetchukatle—		
			1	Sravana	5 0 0	
			2	Navaratri	13 0 0	
			3	Kartika	5 0 0	
			4	Sivaratri	3 8 0	
			5	Rathotsava	216 8 0	
				Total ...	243 0 0	
				IV. Miscellaneous—		
			1	Shanbhog	21 8 0	
			2	Patel	19 8 0	
			3	Jodi with cess	77 12 3	
				Total ...	121 12 3	
				Grand Total ...	484 12 3	

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

READ—

Petition Registered No. 1229, dated 6th February 1912, from Archak Devara Deekshit, praying that the pay of the establishment working in the Anandeswara and Bhiksheswara temples at T.-Narsipur and the paditara charges may be promptly disbursed.

No. 2042—MUZ. 438-11-2, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The temples of Sri Anandeswara and Bhiksheswara on the left bank of the Cauvery at T.-Narsipur are Muzrai institutions endowed with valuable inam lands. These, which had been neglected, have since 1897-98 been under direct management of Government with the endowed inam lands. A scale of expenditure has not been fixed, but once in two or three years bills are sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 198 a year for establishment and paditara charges in these temples and payments are made.

2. Government are of opinion that the prompt disbursement of pay and other charges is very necessary and are accordingly pleased to sanction, with effect from 1st July 1911, a scale of expenditure in these temples as appended to this Order.

3. The money required for expenditure according to the sanctioned scale will be drawn on monthly by the Amildar.

The Comptroller to Government is requested to issue needful instructions in the matter and also to register each of these institutions as a major institution, as it has an income of more than Rs. 250 a year.

4. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, is requested to submit at an early date a bill for the pay and paditara for the year 1910-11.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd —c v.

Muzrai, dated 29th February 1912.

Scale of expenditure to be incurred in the temples of Anandeswara and Bhiksheswara at T.-Narsipur.

No.	Items of expenditure	Amount	Remarks
	ANANDESWARASWAMI TEMPLE.	Rs. a. p.	
	I. Establishment—		
1	Archak and paricharak	24 0 0	
2	Ashtottara man	16 0 0	
3	Mantrapushpa	16 0 0	
	Total ...	56 0 0	Per annum.
	II. Nityakatle—		
	Paditara and deeparadhane	43 2 0	
	III. Hetchukatle—		
1	Sankramana	6 14 0	
2	Krithikotsava		
3	Clothes, etc.		
	Grand Total ...	106 0 0	Do
	BHIKSHESWARASWAMI TEMPLE.		
	I. Establishment—		
1	Archak and paricharak	24 0 0	
2	Ashtottara	18 0 0	
	Total ...	42 0 0	Do
	II. Nityakatle—		
	Paditara and deeparadhane	43 2 0	
	III. Hetchukatle—		
1	Sankramana	6 14 0	
2	Krithikotsava		
3	Clothes, etc.		
	Grand Total ...	92 0 0	Do

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Railways, dated 2nd—7th February 1912.

READ—

Railway Secretary's note No. 33, dated the 15th November 1911, reporting the increase of work in the Secretariat office consequent upon the forward policy of Government as regards future Railway construction in Mysore (*vide* Government Proceedings No. 224-30—Ry. F. 124-11-12, dated the 13th November 1911), and soliciting sanction to the entertainment of an additional clerk and a typist on salaries of Rs. 40 and 25, respectively, in the first instance, or until other permanent arrangements are made.

No. 413-5—E., DATED BANGALORE, 2ND—7TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—Sanctioned.

The charges on this account may be met by re-appropriation from the sanctioned grants in the Railway Budget for the current official year.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Secretary for Railways, Government of Mysore.

To—The Financial Secretary to the Government of Mysore.
The Comptroller of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch, through the Financial Secretary.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Railway, dated 28th February 1912.

READ—

(1) The Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, No. 224-30—Ry. F. 124-11-12, dated 13th November 1911, passing orders on a programme of Railway construction in Mysore.

(2) Note No. 39, dated 14th—15th February 1912, by the Secretary for Railways, submitting for sanction, an estimate amounting to Rs. 8,000 for surveying the proposed Chikjajur-Chitaldrug line and preparing the necessary project estimates for the same.

No. 465-71—Ry. 124-11-12, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to accord sanction to the estimate amounting to Rs. 8,000 for the survey and preparation of a project for the line. The outlay may, in the first instance, be met from the Provincial Funds and transferred to the Chitaldrug District Board as soon as construction is started.

2. Mr. T. S. Raghavachar, Executive Engineer, temporary rank, is placed in charge of the survey.

3. The Comptroller is requested to arrange to provide Mr. Raghavachar with the funds required to carry on the surveys.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Secretary for Railways, Government of Mysore.

To—The Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments.
The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
The Comptroller of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch (with a copy of the estimate) through the Financial Department.
The President, District Board, Chitaldrug.
Mr. T. S. Raghavachar, Executive Engineer, Bowringpet-Kolar Railway Survey Division.

Estimate of the probable cost of surveying the proposed Railway line from Chikjajur to Chitaldrug and preparation of project estimates for the same.

Reference.

Government Proceedings No. 224-30—Ry. F. 124-11-12, dated the 13th November 1911, passing orders on a programme of Railway construction in Mysore.

Report.

The line is about 20 miles in length. It will take off from the main line at Chikjajur and terminate at Chitaldrug, the district headquarters of that name. Alternative project estimates will be prepared for 3′-3⅜″ (metre) and 2′-6″ (light) gauges respectively.

Estimate.

Item	Rate per mile Rs.	Total Rs.
1. Survey	50 0 0	1,000
2. Plant	50 0 0	1,000
3. Establishment	300 0 0	6,000
Total ...		8,000

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Secretary for Railways, Government of Mysore.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore (Geological), dated 26th February 1912.

READ—

Memo No. 21, dated 28th September 1911, from the Comptroller in Mysore (Gazette Audit Department), stating with reference to the claim for acting allowances submitted by Mr. M. Varadaiya, acting Registrar of the Mysore Geological Department, that as the pay of the Registrar has not been fixed by any Government Order it is not possible to calculate the officiating allowances admissible in the case.

(2) Note No. 707, dated 7th October 1911, from the Officiating State Geologist and Secretary to Government, Geological Department, submitting the above memo for orders with a recommendation that, as the post of Registrar of the Department is a very important and responsible one, a special minimum pay be fixed for an acting incumbent in the post as in the case of certain officers under Article 69 of the Mysore Service Regulations and that such minimum may be fixed at Rs. 150 per mensem in the case of the acting Registrar, Mysore Geological Department.

No. 1512-13, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH FEBRUARY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the minimum salary of an officer appointed as acting Registrar of the Mysore Geological Department may be fixed at Rs. 150 per mensem.

2. Mr. Varadaiya will draw salary as above during the period he acted as Registrar of the Mysore Geological Department.

H. KELSALL SLATER,
Secy. to Govt., Geol. Dept.
(In charge.)

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

The Financial Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, with papers for issue of confirmatory orders.

Exd.—C. V.

PART II.

REVENUE

SECTION 1—LAND REVENUE

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR FEBRUARY 1912.

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	Number	Date	To whom sent	
1	R 4082—L R 37-11-36 ...	1	Rev. Commissioner ...	Recording his letter forwarding copies of statements of fresh men entertained, and of promotions given to officials, in the Bangalore District, during certain quarters ending with the 30th September 1911, and regretting the inordinate delay in the submission of these returns on the part of the Deputy Commissioner, without any explanation.
2	R 4086-88—L R 57-11-10	1	Rev. Comr., Comptr. and Dy. Comr., Kolar	Sanctioning the grant of two days' casual leave to Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, for 7th and 8th February 1911.
3	R 4090—L R 41-11-55 ...	2	Rev. Commissioner ...	Recording his letter reporting the occurrence on 20th December 1911, of an accidental fire near Davangere, resulting in the destruction of a thatched health-shed belonging to the shanbhog of the town and also of the Revenue and Municipal accounts of the same place for 1910-11 and 1908-09, respectively, kept therein by him.
4	R 4098-9—L R 326-11-2...	2	Rev. Comr. and Supt., Govt. Press	Authorising the Superintendent, Government Press, to print the forms according to the sample to be sent by the Revenue Commissioner of Saguvali chit to be issued to the auction purchasers of lands which had been acquired for the Mallegal Water-supply Project.
5	R 4100—L R 41-11-56 ...	3	Rev. Commissioner ...	Recording his letter reporting with reference to Government Order No. R. 3663—L. R. 41-11-33, dated 2nd December 1911, that the occurrence of fire at *Jodi Sanyasiahalli Agrahar*, Devanhalli Taluk, on the 2nd November 1911, was purely accidental, that the sufferer, Mr. Raghunatha Rao, the lessee of the village, is not in need of any relief and that the loss of property is estimated at Rs. 600.
6	R 4111-12—L R 322-11-2	3	Rev. Comr. and Supt., Rev. Survey and Settlt.	Sanctioning the appropriation of 3 acres of land out of gomal Survey No. 24 in the village of Huchammanahalli, Hiriyur Taluk, for purposes of a new village site.
7	R 4113—L R 6-11-20 ...	3	Rev. Commissioner ...	Recording his letter reporting the action taken on Government Order No. R. 69—R. M. 109 07-6, dated 3rd July 1908, directing the restoration to Batni Hanumantha Rao of Shimoga, of lands bearing Survey Nos 13, 15, 16 and 20 of Hormamur village, Shimoga Taluk, after ensuring irrigational facilities therefor
8	R 4114—L R 127-11-6 ...	3	Do ...	Recording his letter reporting the number of darkhasts for cardamom cultivation received and disposed of in the Hassan and Kadur Districts, during the quarter ending 30th September 1911.

CONTD. IN NEXT ROLL:

END

END

END

END